

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT**  
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## ASIA & PACIFIC

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## BUDGET DIRECTORATE REVIEWS 1977 ECONOMIC STATISTICS

OW051239Y Taipei CNA in English 1002 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, Jan 5 (CNA)--The Gross National Product (GNP) of the Republic of China totaled NT \$740.6 billion (about U.S. \$19,489.4 million) in 1977, up 13.81 percent from the previous year, according to the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. After allowing for commodity price fluctuation, the nation's economy grew 8.08 percent in real terms, a drop of 2.46 percent compared with a year ago.

During the same period, national income (based on market prices) including indirect taxes amounted to NT \$684.5 billion (about U.S. \$18.013 billion), an increase of 13.77 percent over the previous year. In real terms, the figure grew 7.93 percent after adjusting the commodity price factor and loss and profits from foreign trade conditions. Per capita income in 1977 amounted to NT \$41,010 (about U.S. \$1,079), up 11.39 percent from the previous year. In real terms, per capita income grew by 5.86 percent.

The pace of wage and commodity price hikes was higher than those of 1975. Wholesale prices rose by 4.36 percent in 1977 (2.77 percent in 1976). Domestic consumer prices jumped 5.85 percent (2.39 percent in 1976). In wages, manufacturing industries grew 15.50 percent in 1977 (16.75 percent in 1976).

A breakdown of the gross real production of various sectors in 1977 compared with those in 1976 is:

--Agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry: up 2.7 percent; with farm products up 2.42 percent, animal husbandry up 10.14 percent, forestry minus 26.01 percent and fishery up 4.1 percent.

--Mining: up 7.41 percent.

--Manufacturing: up 9.67 percent.

--Housing construction: up 8.82 percent.

--Public utilities: up 8.97 percent.

--Transportation and communications: up 9.97 percent.

--Wholesale and retail trade: up 8.79 percent.

--Other services: up 6.46 percent.

In capital formation in 1977, gross domestic capital formation totaled NT \$200 billion (about U.S. \$5,263.15 million), up 10.95 percent from the previous year. Of this, the gross fixed capital formation amounted to NT \$198.2 billion (about U.S. \$5,215.78 million), an increase of 7.33 percent over 1976. After adjusting commodity price factors, in real terms, gross domestic capital formation grew 7.57 percent, of which, fixed gross capital formation increased by 4.02 percent and an increase of NT \$1 billion in stocks.

A breakdown of the gross domestic capital formation compared with those of 1976 in real terms is:

1. Industrial use:

(I) Manufacturing investments: NT \$71.8 billion (about U.S. \$1,839.47 million), down 2.21 percent.

(II) Transportation and communications investment NT \$45.2 billion (about U.S. \$1,189.47 million), up 14.80 percent.

(III) Public utilities investments: NT \$23.4 billion (about U.S. \$615.78 million), up 1.83 percent.

- (IV) Housing service investments: NT \$18 billion (about U.S. \$473.6 million), up 1.48 percent.
- (V) Government service investment: NT \$12.2 billion (about U.S. \$321 million), up 12.65 percent.
- (VI) Agricultural investment: NT \$11.5 billion (about U.S. \$302.63 million), up 3 percent.
- (VII) Others: NT \$16.1 billion (about U.S. \$423.68 million), up 6.69 percent.

2. By type of capital goods:

- A. Construction: NT \$90.5 billion (about U.S. \$2,381.57 million), up 6.37 percent.
- B. Transportation tools: NT \$20.7 billion (about U.S. \$544.73 million), up 10.68 percent.
- C. Machinery and equipment: NT \$87 billion (about U.S. \$2,289.47 million), up 0.2 percent.

3. By types of investment:

- (I) Government sector: NT \$38.1 billion (about U.S. \$1,002.63 billion), up 11.40 percent.
- (II) Public enterprises: NT \$69.8 billion (about U.S. \$1,836.84 million), down 6.52 percent.
- (III) Civil investment: NT \$90.3 billion (about U.S. \$2,376.31 million), up 10.66 percent.

In 1977, foreign revenues totaled NT \$415.1 billion (about U.S. \$10,923.68 million), an increase of 18.04 percent over 1976. Foreign expenditures amounted to NT \$391.6 billion (about U.S. \$10,305.26 million), leaving a surplus of NT \$23.5 billion (about U.S. \$618.42 million).

During 1977, exports of goods and labor amounted to NT \$401.5 billion (about U.S. \$10,565.78 million), a rise of 17.86 percent over 1976. After reducing commodity price factors, it grew 9.77 percent in real terms. Imports of goods and labor forces totaled NT \$373.5 billion (about U.S. \$9,828.94 million) in 1977, up 16.16 percent from the previous year. In real terms, it grew 8.11 percent. Exports exceeded imports. Therefore, the Republic of China in 1977 enjoyed a favorable balance of NT \$28 billion (about U.S. \$736.84 million).

PRC VESSEL COLLIDES WITH ROC FISHING BOAT OFF MATSU

OW051241Y Taipei CENTRAL DAILY NEWS in Chinese 30 Dec 77 p 2 OW

[Text] Matsu Island, 29 December (Military Information Service)--Following the two incidents in which the communist bandits plundered our fishermen's ribbonfish fishing nets on the sea nearby on 16-18 November and 16-18 December, a Matsu-based fishing boat suffered losses estimated at NT \$19,000 when a communist vessel intentionally collided with it and smashed its bow at 9 am today. The 6-ton fishing boat Kuanghua 16638 was slammed by the communist vessel near the Liuchuan reefs off the coast of Chukuang and drifted toward Nanchu after the collision. Because of the alertness of its owner Li Tsu-shun and the crew, the boat successfully avoided a head-on collision with the communist vessel. The communist atrocity has drawn the keen attention of the commander of the Matsu defense district who has instructed the frontline island defenders to closely watch the movement of communist vessels. In addition, he has instructed the Lienchiang county government to aid the affected fishermen in repairing their damaged fishing boat so that they can resume fishing operations.

## U.S. DECISION TO PROP UP DOLLAR HAILED

OW050411Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0349 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 5 KYODO--Japanese monetary authorities Thursday hailed the U.S. Federal Reserve Board's decision to actively intervene in foreign exchange markets to prop up the value of the U.S. dollar. Calling it a "timely decision," Bank of Japan and Finance Ministry officials said the step is expected to go a long way toward cooling off "overheated" foreign exchange markets. The officials said the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury Department had to take the step in the wake of the upheaval in foreign exchange markets since the turn of the year. The U.S. dollar plunged to new lows on the world's major money markets, including the Tokyo market, Wednesday.

The officials noted that monetary authorities of the world's three major economic blocs--the United States, Europe and Japan--are now fully prepared to take joint actions to reestablish order in foreign exchange markets through active intervention. But in the long range, the U.S. must take economic and trade policies aimed at improving its balance-of-payments position, the officials said.

Referring to the U.S. decision to actively utilize a \$20 billion swap agreement with central banks of 14 other nations, the officials said it seems to be principally aimed at supporting the U.S. currency's value against the German mark. But in the long range, the officials said, it should help stabilize the dollar's value against other major currencies, including the yen.

## FUKUDA WANTS TO CHANGE YEN DENOMINATION

OW050101Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Ise, Jan 5, KYODO--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said Wednesday he would like to change the denomination of the yen as soon as Japan's economic situation is stabilized. Fukuda told press conference a change in the denomination of the yen would be implemented one or two years after a government declaration to that effect was made. He also said even after the denomination change was implemented, the old currency would remain in circulation "for the time being" while the new currency is gradually introduced. The prime minister held the press conference at the office of the Ise grand shrines after he paid a customary New Year visit to the shrines.

Fukuda said, however, under the current economic situation, the denomination change could not be implemented immediately. He explained stabilization of commodity prices, stabilization in Japan's balance of payment position and improvement of Japan's economic situation would be the prerequisite for the denomination change. Although the stabilization of commodity prices had already been achieved, the two remaining conditions had not been fulfilled, the prime minister said.

Referring to the current trade dispute between Japan and the United States, Fukuda said he was confident the matter would be settled during the visit here next week of Robert Strauss, President Jimmy Carter's trade representative. He said talks between Japanese officials and Strauss are scheduled for January 12-13. The most important diplomatic task for Japan this year is to "solidify" relations with the United States, Fukuda said. Therefore, he said, he should like to put an end to the Japan-U.S. economic strain, continuing for the past few months, on the occasion of Strauss' visit here.

As to the proposed conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty with China, the prime minister said the way had been paved for conclusion of the treaty. However, he said he needed "a little more time" to decide on how and when to resume the suspended peace treaty negotiations with Peking.

#### TREBLING U.S. BEEF, ORANGE, JUICE IMPORTS PROPOSED

OW050352Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Jan 5, KYODO--In its further trade concessions to the United States, Japan has proposed to treble its import quotas for beef for hotel use, oranges and fruit juice concentrate in fiscal 1978 from the current fiscal 1977. Government sources, in disclosing this, said the quota of beef for hotel use would thus be increased 3,000 tons, oranges 45,000 tons and juice concentrate 3,000 tons.

#### STEELMAKERS FEAR SETBACK IN EXPORTS TO U.S.

OW050103Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0038 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 5, KYODO--Japanese steel industry officials, commenting on new U.S. benchmark steel prices, Wednesday expressed fears Japan's steel exports to the United States would take a substantial setback.

The announced trigger prices, aimed at barring low-priced imports from the U.S. market, are higher than expected and will undermine the competitive position of Japanese products, said senior officials of Japanese steel mills. The reference prices for 13 categories of steel products, expected to be followed by more for other products, nearly matched present U.S. prices for domestically-produced steel, they said.

The trigger prices announced by the U.S. Treasury Department are keyed to production costs of Japanese steelmakers, considered the world's most efficient producers. Sales of imported steel below the prices would trigger automatic antidumping action and imposition of penalty duties to offset a gap in prices.

The price levels reflect the Carter administration's desire to protect the U.S. steel industry from foreign competition, said a senior executive of Nippon Steel Corp. The trigger prices and the yen's sharp appreciation will force Japanese steelmakers to raise prices on their products sold in the United States and, as a result, Japan's steel exports to the U.S. would drop to around 5 million tons a year from 7.44 million tons in 1976, said Koroshi Takano, vice president of Nippon Kokan K.K. The trigger prices will have better effects on Japanese products at the same time, since, Takano said, they will help improve depressed steel prices on international markets.

The officials also pointed to possibilities of the U.S. Government raising the trigger prices to steel higher levels in the future under pressure from the domestic steel industry which is moving to raise prices for their products by an average of 5.5 percent. The planned price increases in the United States will go into effect either February 1 or March 1, widening a gap in prices between domestically-produced steel and imports and prompting U.S. steel mills to complain about low-priced imports once again, some officials said.

#### SONODA WANTS TO VISIT PRC; SUGGESTS FUKUDA VISIT U.S.

OW051059Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jan 5 KYODO--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda directed his officials to study the possibility of his visiting China for the resumption of negotiations on the

long-pending peace and amity treaty between the two countries, informed sources said Thursday.

The sources said government leaders are still studying the "means and procedures" for reopening the negotiations but the foreign minister feels that it would be better for him to visit China before the negotiations actually resume at the working level.

The same sources said, meanwhile, that Sonoda is of the opinion that Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda had better visit the United States as early as possible to discuss future relations between the two countries with President Carter. They said Fukuda is planning to visit the United States in spring after the Diet has passed the national budget for fiscal 1978 starting in April. But Sonoda feels Japan and the United States should have such an occasion as a summit meeting to confirm their solid relationship after the current trade dispute between the two countries ends.

The sources said Sonoda intends to suggest to Fukuda that the prime minister should visit the United States as soon as possible, possibly in March, for a summit conference to discuss Japan-U.S. relations and the role of both countries in world affairs.

#### DETAILS OF FUKUDA'S COMING DIET SPEECH REPORTED

OW051257Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 5 KYODO--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda will emphasize Japan's desire to make a contribution to the world in the speech he will deliver when the Diet reopens, government sources said Thursday. This was agreed on when the prime minister met with Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe, Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretaries Kunihiro Dosho and Yoshiro Mori, Isamu Miyazaki, director general of the Economic Planning Agency's Coordination Bureau, and Shoichi Fujimori, chief cabinet counselor, for consultation on ideas for the speech, they said.

The prime minister wants to clarify in his speech larger ideas concerning economic and other problems in the turbulent economic situation at home and abroad, the sources said. He is especially determined to emphasize Japan's posture as a nation to make a contribution to the world, they said.

As for the Japan-China negotiations on a peace and friendship treaty, the prime minister intends to clarify his policy for a "half step forward" based on careful analysis of the results of Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union, the sources added.

The final draft of his speech will be worked out at a cabinet meeting on January 19, 2 days before the reopening of the 84th regular Diet session.

#### FISHERY-RELATED SATELLITES TO BE LAUNCHED IN 1978

OW050413Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 5, KYODO--The Science and Technology Agency is embarking in fiscal 1978 on a project of launching special satellites to gather marine data from space and assist in improving Japan's fishing. Under present plans, six satellites will be launched from fiscal 1983 to 1991 to gather various data including temperatures and colors of seawater, current movements and wind velocities over the sea. The agency plans to spend 17 billion yen on the project for more effective use and protection of fish resources in the new global era of the 200-mile exclusive fishery zone.

The first satellite code-named MOS-1 and weighing about 450 kilograms, is scheduled to be launched in fiscal 1983 from Tanegashima Space Center in Kagoshima prefecture. The satellites, rockets and other equipment will be developed in Japan. A ground station to be completed in fiscal 1978 in Saitama prefecture is expected to receive fishery-related data from the satellites. Studies are already underway on the analysis of such data.

#### JCP EXPELS HAKAMADA FOR VIOLATING REGULATIONS

OW050059Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 5, KYODO--The Japan Communist Party has expelled Satomi Hakamada, former vice chairman of the party Presidium, for violation of the party's disciplinary rules, it was learned Wednesday. The party organ AKAHATA (RED FLAG) reported in its Wednesday edition that Hakamada, 73, was deprived of party membership as of December 30. The party had removed Hakamada, a leading party member since prewar days, from vice chairmanship and from the Central Committee at the 14th party convention held last October, giving rise to speculation that he was being subjected to disciplinary action.

The RED FLAG criticized him for having contributed an article attacking the JCP to a magazine which the party said it regarded as an anticommunist publication. He has acknowledged that he wrote the article with an attempt to throw the party into confusion, the organ paper said. He also assumed the attitude of an onlooker when members of the party permanent Presidium discussed the results of the House of Representatives election in December 1976, the AKAHATA said. According to the AKAHATA report, Hakamada attacked the party Presidium in connection with the party's evaluation of the general election in which the communists suffered a serious setback. He falsely accused Miyamoto of having announced a party policy for forming a renovationist coalition government without obtaining consent of the Presidium during the election campaign, the paper said. It also denounced Hakamada allegedly for having secret contacts with the Soviet Communist Party through a Japanese who visited the Soviet Union in January 1977.

It said the party organized an investigation committee to check Hakamada's violation of the party disciplinary rules in February last year. But Hakamada told lies without shame to the committee and therefore, the committee finally decided to deprive him of party membership, the report said.

As soon as the Japan Communist Party was recognized as a legal body immediately after World War II, Hakamada was released from prison and became a leading active member of the party. He had served as member of the permanent Presidium since 1955 and as vice chairman of the Presidium since 1970. However, he lost the posts at the 14th party congress last October.

Hakamada had displeased the JCP leadership by publishing in a magazine a memoir in which he said that Chairman Miyamoto was released from a prison after World War II because of the prison chief's mistake or the Justice Ministry's mishandling of papers concerning Miyamoto's imprisonment.

Tetsuzo Fuwa, director of the party Secretariat, speaking at a New Year meeting of party members at the party headquarters Wednesday, said that the biggest motive behind Hakamada's antiparty actions was his personal ambition and enmity toward the party leadership.

## SEOUL OBJECTS TO PAK TONG-SON TESTIFYING IN CONGRESS

Pak Tong-chin: 'No Obligation'

SK050258Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0247 GMT 5 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpt] Seoul, Jan. 5 (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin said today Pak Tong-son has no obligation to give congressional testimony on his alleged lobbyist activities in the U.S. under an accord Korea and the U.S. signed late last year in settling his case. The foreign minister was commenting on the report that the U.S. House ethics committee has issued a subpoena for the personal appearance of Pak Tong-son before the House panel.

The foreign minister said the Korean businessman's testimony in the U.S. would be given only in accordance with the bilateral agreement and that the question of congressional testimony would not become a subject of negotiation between the two countries. The bilateral accord signed on Dec. 31 calls for the businessman's testimony before a U.S. court.

The foreign minister at the same time warned that if it appeared inevitable for the Korean rice dealer to give a congressional testimony, he would most probably not visit the U.S.

The foreign minister's warning was taken here as indicating the possibility that the bilateral accord providing for the businessman's trip to the U.S. only for his appearance before a trial court might become nullified.

## ROK Urges Subpoena Withdrawal

SK050900Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 5 Jan 78 SK

[Text] It has been learned that the government has urged that the U.S. administration withdraw the subpoena issued by the U.S. Congress for Pak Tong-son. Pointing out that the issuance of the subpoena by the Congress and its execution should be considered two different things, a Foreign Ministry authority concerned said today that he understood that the U.S. administration will cooperate in implementing the ROK-U.S. joint statement on the Pak Tong-son case.

Saying that the U.S. Justice Department is responsible for executing the subpoena, the authority pointed out that negotiations have been held with the U.S. administration in connection with the fact that Pak Tong-son has no obligation to go before the U.S. Congress, as clarified in the joint statement signed between the two countries. Stressing that an agreement between governments should be adhered to and that an atmosphere should be developed to this end, the authority said that the Republic of Korea and the United States pledged during negotiations on the Pak Tong-son case that they would not have Pak Tong-son appear before the U.S. Congress, on the condition that the U.S. administration will inform the Congress of the results of the investigation of Pak Tong-son.

It has been learned that U.S. Embassy Counselor for Political Affairs Clark met and exchanged opinions this morning with Foreign Ministry American Affairs Bureau Chief Pak Ssang-yong. It was also learned that at this meeting our side called on the U.S. administration to have the subpoena withdrawn through negotiations with the U.S. Congress.

## Seoul Delays Civiletti Arrival

SK050300Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0240 GMT 5 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. (HAPTONG)--A visit to Seoul planned early this month by U.S. Justice Department representatives to interview and question Pak Tong-son has been postponed for at least a week, a highly placed government official said today.

Benjamin Civiletti, assistant U.S. attorney general, and his party reportedly were to arrive here on Jan. 6 for a stay of two weeks during which they were to sign the Korea-U.S. mutual prosecution assistance agreement covering the case of the central figure in the alleged Korean payoff scandal in Washington, in addition to interviewing and questioning him.

The official said the American team will come here during the latter half of January at a date to be mutually agreed upon later because of Seoul's circumstances. He added there will be an annual presidential press conference and a presidential inspection tour of the provinces during the first half of the month. He said Civiletti's arrival is expected to be between Jan. 16 and Jan. 20.

PAPERS LINK PAK TONG-SON, U.S. WITHDRAWAL ISSUES

## KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK050010Y Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jan 78 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "Korea-U.S. Agreement"]

[Text] A joint statement on Pak Tong-son's testimony in U.S. courts, signed between Korea and the United States on the last day of the past year, represents a breakthrough in the protracted issue of "cooperation" in U.S. investigations of the alleged Korean influence-buying operation in Congress. However, it would be rather presumptuous to expect that the breakthrough, achieved through laborious negotiations between the Governments of Korea and the United States, in itself will lead to the resolution of the cooperation issue once and for all. The issue of cooperation in the probe is indeed so subtle and complicated that complete resolution of the matter will not be easy without properly recognizing the potential impact of the matter on Northeast Asia's security in general and Korean security in particular.

Under the Korea-U.S. accord, Pak Tong-son will go to the United States and testify under oath in U.S. courts about his alleged influence-buying operation in Congress. Once he testifies truthfully in the U.S. courts, the Justice Department is to drop its criminal indictment against Pak. The Korean Government's decision to have Pak Tong-son testify in the U.S. courts amounts to the farthest it could go in cooperating for the U.S. probe in view of international practices as well as our sovereignty and domestic laws.

No extradition treaty exists between Korea and the United States. Technically speaking, the U.S. Government cannot ask the Korea Government to force any Korean citizen to stand trial in U.S. courts. Moreover, the Korean Government is obligated to respect the free will of its citizen and protect him. International practices show that a country does not force its citizen to a foreign country with which it has no extradition accord. In agreeing to have Pak testify in the U.S. courts, the Korean Government gave foremost consideration to the future of the traditionally close relations between our two countries.

It has been and is the desire of the entire Korean people to maintain and develop the traditional cordial friendly ties with the people of the United States. But the need to consolidate mutual relations has become even more stronger in the wake of the U.S. Government's decision to phase out its ground forces from Korea. Contrary to the increased need for closer relations between Korea and the United States, the cooperation issue involving the alleged bribery scandal of Pak Tong-son has served to damage the relations, generating the fear that it could affect the U.S. commitment to the defense of Korea. In this regard, the Korean Government's agreement on Pak's testimony is probably the best cooperation it can render in the framework of mutually respecting the sovereignties of our two countries.

Though the Korea-U.S. accord was worked out in a spirit of cooperation, it has provisions of potential disagreement as it cannot fully satisfy either side in light of the subtleties inherent in such an agreement. For one thing, Pak is not committed to testify before Congress which is looking into the alleged scandal independently. Trouble may also arise if the Justice Department finds Pak's testimony not truthful and prosecutes him for perjury. These and other problems can dash the breakthrough made by the Korea-U.S. accord unless they are addressed in the principle of reciprocity and traditional friendship. America's interests in east Asia, let alone in Korea, are too high to permit the alleged influence-buying scandal to undermine the security of the republic. The spirit of cooperation spelled out in the accord should be enlivened to serve the national interests of our two traditional allies.

#### CHOSON ILBO Editorial

SKO50540Y Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Jan 78 p 2 SK

[Editorial: "Compensatory Measures for the Withdrawal of U.S. Forces and the Pak Tong-son Case"]

[Text] On 31 December the governments of the Republic of Korea and the United States simultaneously announced in Seoul and Washington the five articles of "The Joint Statement on Cooperation Between the Governments of the Republic of Korea and the United States on the Pak Tong-son case," which stipulates immunity for Mr Pak Tong-son and his testifying in the United States.

It is not necessary to go over the contents of the joint statement in detail, as a full report has already been made. However our opinion of the joint statement is that the agreement between the two countries' governments, while not the best one, is fortunately the second best one. By this we mean that the governments of the two countries did not, it can be said, hold out for the strong positions they put forth initially.

The U.S. side had insisted on the unconditional return of Mr Pak to the United States, and the Korean side had insisted that he could not be sent to the United States. Choosing between them, we could not but take the side of the latter. Actually we also insisted that Mr Pak not be sent to the United States without due cause.

The grounds for our insistence was that we did not want to see a Korean citizen, under any circumstances, treated lightly by any foreign government.

Nonetheless the governments of the ROK and the United States demonstrated a spirit of mutual concession and reached an agreement, which was announced on 31 December.

Generally speaking, diplomatic negotiation between the two nations concluded through compromise, and in this sense the agreement is a second best one, though one made within the framework of the understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Needless to say, the so-called Pak Tong-son case is not over; it has just begun, with only the first stage finished.

We may see a stir from Mr Pak's testimony in the United States, and reaction from the U.S. Congress and press may create further problems. In Korea we will watch how the testimony of Mr Pak in the United States will affect the friendly ties between the two countries and the image of Korea and the Korean people in the eyes of the American people.

We will refrain from comment on Mr Pak's activities in the United States, which remain to be seen, because making such comments would involve more guesswork and speculation than factual consideration.

Apart from the disturbance created by the case, Koreans are compelled to ponder the motives behind it.

One thing we can say clearly is that Mr Pak Tong-son should not further damage the honor of Korea and the pride of the Korean people under any circumstances. Rather in our opinion there is still the possibility of enhancing the American people's image of Korea and the Koreans, which can be said to have deteriorated, depending on Mr Pak's words and deeds. In this respect not a handful, but the majority of Koreans urge Mr Pak to make a definite decision. We would like to ask Mr Pak to seriously consider whether the time has come for him to sacrifice himself to repay the nation and the people.

We have long and consistently insisted that a sharp distinction be drawn between the Pak Tong-son case and U.S. compensatory measures for troop withdrawal. There is no change whatsoever as far as this conviction is concerned. News sources say that beginning in January the U.S. Government and Congress will sincerely review 1) the possible effects of U.S. President Carter's plan to withdraw U.S. ground troops from Korea, 2) U.S. military manpower in the Pacific and Asian regions and 3) the troop withdrawal issue. In this connection we remain suspicious of the premise that this hinges on realization of an agreement between the ROK and the United States on pending issues in the Pak Tong-son case. However, we are trying to understand that both human and national affairs require some turning point.

We believe that no pending political or economic issue between the ROK and the United States, including the Pak Tong-son case, should be linked with the matter of compensatory measures for troop withdrawal, because reinforcement of the defense capability of the ROK armed forces, in line with the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from Korea, is a natural duty of the United States and because we have a right to call on the United States to implement such measures. We cannot imagine some pending issue between the two countries obstructing implementation of the compensatory measures on which the fate and safety of the Korean people depend. Should such issues appear there would develop an unimaginably intolerable and wretched situation in which the ROK and its people would be compelled to choose a communist system. Therefore we urge the entire people to correctly visualize this type of development in the situation. We also urge U.S. politicians and journalists not to blunder in this regard. It is rudimentary logic, plain to elementary school children, that the United States and its people can exist happily with the ROK not communized and with 35 million Korean people wisely and bravely protecting themselves against communist forces on the Korean Peninsula, no matter how the international situation and the U.S. people's views change. [paragraph continues]

Accordingly the logic that developments on the Korean Peninsula have little to do with Japan's security and absolutely nothing to do with the defense of the United States is not only emotional and primitive, but also ignorant and irresponsible, unable even to jibe with Euclid's arithmetic.

We of course understand that this logic prevails among a very small number of people in the United States and has not impacted on U.S. policy formulation. We highly value the U.S. people's lofty ideals, practical vision, sense of responsibility to the world and sound common sense. A simple truth--a syllogism--is that the more the ROK Armed Forces are strengthened the more the North Korean puppet regime's wild desire for a southward invasion will be curbed, which will in turn increase the possibility of peace on the Korean Peninsula, thus directly helping to guarantee human rights for the Korean people.

If the United States does not want war in Asia it should above all maintain its ground troops there instead of withdrawing them from this region. If it is compelled to withdraw them, the next best policy is to reinforce the ROK Armed Forces in a timely manner along with the withdrawal. There is no reason whatsoever for it to delay the execution of this next-best policy. In this connection we welcome the full scale discussion by the U.S. administration and Congress of compensatory measures for troop withdrawal.

#### CONGRESSMENS' PRESS CONFERENCE IN SEOUL REPORTED

SK050324Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0309 GMT 5 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (HAPTONG)--Rep Samuel Stratton (D-N.Y.), chairman of the U.S. House armed service subcommittee on investigation, said here today the programme for the planned U.S. troop phaseout from Korea could be modified if situations that make it inevitable arise. He told a press conference held at the Eight U.S. Army Headquarters that the U.S. troop withdrawal plan in Korea is a fait accompli and the plan itself could not be changed at this stage.

He said that an American policy is formed in close cooperation between the executive and legislative branches, and in this regard, the Congress could recommend to the president to modify the troop withdrawal program. It is also true that part of the overall program for the troop phaseout plan have been already modified, he told the press meet. Denying any possible relation between his visit to Korea and the so-called Pak Tong-son scandal, he made it plain that the alleged Korean influence-buying activities in U.S. Congress has an adverse effect on congressional members who support the administration's plan to offset the projected withdrawal of American troops from Korea.

Rep Stratton came here Wednesday afternoon at the head of a four-member congressional delegation on a five-day fact-finding mission to study overall military situations here in connection with President Carter's troop withdrawal plan. He said his current visit to Korea is aimed at gathering information on the effects of the planned troop withdrawal on the security of Korea and the Far East. The findings will be reported to the full committee, and he hopes his visit could be helpful for the U.S. Government in its plan to phaseout U.S. troops from Korea in a manner that does not destabilize the security of Korea, he said.

Meanwhile, Rep Robert Daniel (R-Va.) told the same press meet that the traditional U.S. policy toward Korea has been favorable to the stationing of U.S. troops in Korea. But the policy has been changed by President Jimmy Carter, and it is part of the congressional mission to verify what factors have made the president change the traditional U.S. policy, he said.

## YUJONGHOE LEADER SEES 'ANTI-ROK GROUP' IN U.S.

SKO40315Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0310 GMT 4 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan 4 (HAPTONG)--Rep. Paek Tu-chin, chairman of the pro-government parliamentary group Yujonghoe, said today that it can be properly said that an anti-South Korea political group has been organized in the United States. Pointing out that U.S. Rep. Donald Fraser, Japanese Dietman Tokuma Utsunomiya and other anti-Seoul U.S. and Japanese personalities held a meeting in the U.S. last September to "slander" South Korea, Rep. Paek said: "It can be properly said that an anti-South Korea political organization has been formed in the U.S. just as in Japan where Chongnyon (the Pyongyang-controlled Korean residents federation) is active to slander Seoul."

He made the remarks as a ceremony held to mark the initiation of business for his political group. "In connection with this," he went on, "we should redouble our efforts to prevent this situation from producing adverse effects and to help them grasp the truth that the security of Korea is directly linked with that of the United States."

## VRPR PROGRAM MARKS KIM CHONG-SUK'S 60TH BIRTHDAY

OW010931Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1020 GMT 24 Dec 77 OW

[Special program marking the 60th birthday of Kim Chong-Suk]

[Summary] "A Legacy of Loyalty That Will Shine Forever"

"Dashing forward toward the goal of reunification, while upholding the ever-victorious, great banner of Kim Il-songism, we mark today the 60th birthday of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, a fighter who was infinitely loyal to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, and an outstanding communist revolutionary who gave her life to the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland, the freedom of the nation and the happiness of the people." On this significant day our revolutionary and patriotic masses, looking back on her life, burn anew with a fighting spirit.

"Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, was born in Hoeryong-ri, Hoeryong County, in North Hamgyong Province on 24 December 1917, at a time when dark clouds hung heavily over our ruined nation. All members of her family were patriots and indomitable revolutionaries who harbored profound anti-Japanese, patriotic feelings and resolutely fought for the nation in the face of the Japanese imperialist robbers' barbarous tyranny and repression.

"Her grandfather, a tenant who suffered from poverty and maltreatment, was a patriot who fought the feudal rulers and foreign aggressors. Her father was also an ardent patriot, who refused to bend his will even under torture while under arrest by the Japanese imperialists whom he fought. Her eldest brother and her younger brother, Comrade Kim Ki-song, were indomitable revolutionary fighters who died heroic deaths while gallantly fighting in the sacred anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, upholding the great leader's revolutionary ideas."

Raised in this patriotic and revolutionary family, Kim Chong-suk developed a fierce hatred for the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the landlords and capitalists. Unable to bear the misery of a tenant's life, her family left their native place for Yenchi in China. However, nothing but grief, humiliation and poverty awaited them there.

Her elder brother, a farmhand, was killed while resisting a landlord; her elder sister was sold off to a landlord and her father died of illness. Kim Chong-suk herself was taken away to a landlord to live a slave's life as a mill worker and her mother and elder sister [hyongnim] fell victim to the Japanese punitive forces.

"Suffering deeply from all this misery, she resolved to take revenge against the Japanese imperialists, the landlords and capitalists. She finally decided to join the sacred anti-Japanese revolutionary war led by Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation. In the autumn of 1931 Kim Chong-suk, then a young girl of 15, joined the juvenile vanguards [sonyon sonbongdae] organized by the great leader and later served as a leader of the children's corps [adongdan], where she exemplarily trained children in the guerrilla areas to become future revolutionaries."

Working with the Yenchi county committee of the Communist Youth League [kongchong] and with the Ungu special branch of the communist party, she actively carried out the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary lines and policies. "In the autumn of 1935 Kim Chong-suk joined the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA], turning her ardent wishes into reality. In the following spring she had the honor of meeting General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, whom she had so deeply respected and admired in her heart, fighting under his direct command."

Overwhelmed by the honor of serving the leader at his side, she resolved to remain loyal to him to the end. She energetically studied the great leader's revolutionary ideas and became an absolute believer and an ardent defender of his revolutionary ideas. One day, when a traitor who had sneaked into the revolutionary ranks defamed and slandered the great leader's strategic and tactical lines, she relentlessly exposed and denounced him, defending the great leader's revolutionary ideas to the end.

"Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, made it an ironclad rule to accept unconditionally any difficult task assigned to her by the great leader. Firmly believing that she should not even die until she had carried out the leader's orders and instructions, Kim Chong-suk promptly carried out all her tasks."

Kim Chong-suk's sense of absolute loyalty to the great leader was fully demonstrated in the autumn of 1937, when she carried out the great leader's order to revolutionize Tocho-ri in Changpei county. "As a bodyguard serving the respected and beloved leader and being very close to him, Kim Chong-suk devoted herself to the protection of the leader's life." It was her unshakable creed to protect and safeguard the great leader even at the cost of her own life. During the long anti-Japanese struggle, the great leader's life was often in danger, but time and again she protected him.

In the (?Honbiya) battle in which the Maeda unit was annihilated, she singlehandedly trapped and wiped out the enemy troops who swarmed the house where the leader stayed. In the battle at (?Taesachi-ri) in (?Chientao) county, she spotted enemy troops as they drew close to the leader with their guns aimed at him, shielded him with her body and wiped out the enemy. She again fully demonstrated her loyalty by safeguarding his personal safety in the period of building a new country after liberation. After liberation Kim Chong-suk triumphantly returned to the fatherland and devoted her energy to the building of a new country and to the development of a democratic women's movement.

"Kim Chong-suk, who had fought tenaciously in bloody battles and had walked tens of thousands of ri braving gunfire under the great leader's guidance died at the age of 32 on 22 September 1949, without seeing national reunification and the nationwide victory of the revolution that she so eagerly hoped for.

"Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable revolutionary fighter and great mother of the revolution, lived much too briefly. But the noble loyalty she demonstrated in caring for the great leader, the lofty revolutionary exploits and immortal feats she performed by rearing the future sun of communism [Kongsanjuui miraeui taeyang] and her firmly linking together generations of the cause of the chuche revolution pioneered by the great leader will shine forever, generation after generation.

"Kim Chong-suk, whose precious life shone with absolute and unconditional loyalty to the respected and beloved leader and who loved the masses with her kindness and generosity, is a perfect example of a true Kimilsongist whom all our revolutionary and patriotic masses should look up to and model themselves after. Learning from and emulating the noble loyalty to the great leader demonstrated by Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable revolutionary fighter, we should take part more courageously in the sacred struggle to carry forward and complete the cause of Kimilsongism, even if it takes generations."

"The Great Leader's True Bodyguard"

In the summer of 1940, the KPRA forces, personally led by the great leader, were marching through a valley toward (Taesachi-ri) in (Ando) county. Suddenly an emergency developed as the enemy, who had found out that the great leader was commanding the troops, mounted a surprise attack from a hill. Standing on a rock on the hill, the great leader led the battle. Some enemy troops sneaked toward the great leader with their guns aimed at him. Realizing the situation, Kim Chong-suk immediately shielded the great leader with her body and shot the enemy troops dead, thus foiling the enemy's sinister scheme.

In March 1940, the KPRA had driven the notorious Maeda unit of the Japanese aggressor army into the (Honggyo) Valley in (Hwaryun) county for a clean sweep. But a handful of enemy troops sneaked across a ridge toward the hill where the command post was located. Kim Chong-suk, who had paid constant attention to the safety of the command post, discovered the enemy in good time and tricked the group into a place opposite the command post, thereby saving the command post. One day the main unit under the great leader's personal command was resting in a field after having marched all night. Everybody immediately fell asleep, but not Kim Chong-suk who thought of the safety of the command post. She went to dig up some wild roots for food. Suddenly she saw a group of enemy forces sneaking in on the camp. Kim Chong-suk showered the enemy with bullets, thus smashing its sinister scheme to destroy the command post.

The Japanese aggressors tried everything to destroy the command post of the revolution. They sent in spies and stooges or cleverly poisoned the rice or salt purchased through the people. "However, Kim Chong-suk, an alert and highly vigilant fighter, uncovered all these tricks in good time."

There are too many stories to tell about how Kim Chong-suk protected the great leader's personal life during the long, bloody anti-Japanese struggle. Even if we gathered all the jewels in the world, they would be not equal to the great exploits performed by Kim Chong-suk in protecting and safeguarding General Kim Il-song, the great leader.

"Our revolutionary and patriotic masses should model themselves after Kim Chong-suk, the great leader's true bodyguard, and fight more tenaciously to complete the cause of the chuche revolution laid down by the great leader, looking up to him with true, sincere and complete loyalty."

"Carrying Out Revolutionary Tasks to the End Without the Slightest Vacillation"

"The orders and instructions issued by General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, are the unanimous demand and desire of our people and the pressing call of our revolution and our nation's history. To defend and completely carry out the lines and policies laid down by the great leader unconditionally is the primary task and natural duty of our revolutionary and patriotic masses.

"Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable revolutionary fighter, is a shining example of accepting the great leader's orders and instructions unconditionally, defending them resolutely and carrying them out thoroughly. Her fierce loyalty in following the great leader's revolutionary line was demonstrated in the Spring of 1937 when she was engaged in an underground operational mission in (?Tochol-ri), Changpei county, in northeast China on the great leader's orders." Her underground mission in (?Tochol-ri), which was to last 6 months, was to persuade peasants and women fettered by traditions to join the revolutionary ranks. This was no easy task. She spent many a sleepless night practicing the local customs and language and even carried water buckets to be able to mix with the village elders. She made great efforts to persuade a family, fettered by feudal ethics, to join the fatherland restoration association and spent much effort to convert a woman, who was unhappy with her married life and had returned to her parents' home, into a revolutionary.

Thanks to these untiring efforts, not only the women of (?Tochol-ri) but also women of other villages awakened to the class spirit and joined the revolutionary struggle. While revolutionizing and rallying the people of (?Tochol-ri) into the fatherland restoration association, Kim Chong-suk frequently visited the Sinpa area across the Yalu River by sneaking through the enemy's strict border security network. At that time the Japanese aggressors put a tight border security cordon around the Yalu River. Undaunted, Kim Chong-suk mixed with the women going to the market and visited Sinpa to plant the great leader's ideas among the masses there and to lead them to the road of the revolution. In this way she firmly built up an underground organization of the fatherland restoration association in the Sinpa area.

Several days after Chusok [moon festival] in 1939, the great leader gave Kim Chong-suk the task of making hundreds of winter uniforms in a month's time. At that time she had only one sewing-machine and one needle and only a few seamstresses at her disposal. Accepting this impossible task without any hesitation, she exemplarily carried it out far ahead of schedule.

"There are simply too many unforgettable stories of how Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable revolutionary fighter, promptly and correctly carried out the revolutionary missions assigned to her by the great leader. "Our revolutionary and patriotic masses must learn from the deep loyalty in carrying out revolutionary tasks demonstrated by Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable revolutionary fighter, and make courageous efforts to accomplish the South Korean revolution and national reunification at an early date."

"Lofty Virtue of Kim Chong-suk, the Indomitable Revolutionary Fighter" [begin recorded discussion by three unidentified women]

[First woman] "Today, 24 December, marks the 60th birthday of Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable revolutionary fighter who was boundlessly loyal to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader. Let's look back on Kim Chong-suk's brilliant life and activities. I think we have a lot to talk about at this gathering. I would like to stress her lofty character and virtue. I think that the most characteristic virtue of a revolutionary is infinite loyalty to the great leader. Kim Chong-suk was infinitely loyal to the great leader to a degree no one can equal. Let us first talk about her exemplary acts of loyalty to the great leader."

[Second woman] "I think it is impossible to talk about her noble virtues as a revolutionary without touching on her fierce loyalty to the great leader." She firmly believed that the independence of the fatherland, the liberation of the nation, and the victory of the revolution would be accomplished without fail because we have the great leader. It was in the Spring of 1936 that she met with great excitement General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, for the first time. At this first meeting the great leader told Kim Chong-suk: "A revolutionary must never give up in pursuing revolution, no matter what difficulties he faces, he must fight until victory of the revolution is accomplished."

On hearing this remark by the great leader, Kim Chong-suk made the following pledge: "We are really happy because we can now fight under the direct leadership of the comrade commander, upholding his instructions. Let us fight to the last drop of blood, defying death, under the leadership of the comrade commander and upholding his instructions."

[First woman] Her pledge really strikes a chord in our hearts. This pledge of loyalty reflects Kim Chong-suk's incomparable honesty and sincerity. This unswerving loyalty pervaded her whole revolutionary career, don't you think?

[Third woman] That's true. There are many stories of Kim Chong-suk's loyalty. However I would like to recall the following story in particular. One Winter day, Kim Chong-suk washed the great leader's uniform. When she finished, she dried the uniform with the warmth of her own body. This kind of act would be impossible without true loyalty.

[Second woman] There is another story. Early in March 1941, when all the forests were covered with a thick blanket of snow, Kim Chong-suk heard that the great leader was about to leave camp on a patrol mission. She immediately cut her own hair and placed it inside the great leader's shoes.

[First woman] There are also stories about her efforts to raise children as if they were the great leader's own sons and daughters when she was in charge of a children's corps branch.

[Third woman] Kim Chong-suk never forgot her revolutionary comrades who had laid down their lives for the revolutionary cause. She took care of their sons and daughters with utmost care and love.

[First woman] When we talk about Kim Chong-suk's lofty virtues, we must not overlook her comradely love.

[Third woman] I remember a story of revolutionary fighters on top of a mountain weeping tears of gratitude when they saw Kim Chong-suk come up the mountain amid a hail of enemy bullets, carrying a pot of hot rice gruel on her head to feed them.

[Second woman] One day she walked a long way to find and gather an edible kind of mountain grass to help a sick revolutionary fighter recover his appetite. One stormy day she covered a sick fighter with her own body when a heavy rain poured on their mountain hut.

[Third woman] "After the nation's liberation her comrades urged her to visit her relatives and her native place. But she refused, saying the situation in the nation is still critical and we must first visit all the bereaved families of our fallen revolutionary comrades. Instead she first went to the Mangyongdae revolutionary institute and worked for the children of fallen revolutionaries studying there by washing their clothes and making kimchi as if she was their own mother.

[Second woman] She kept saying that she did not want to live better than others as long as their livelihood was still far from satisfactory. She was content with living a simple life.

[First woman] As both of you have said, Kim Chong-suk had a lofty character. Her life was short, but her revolutionary features, noble virtues and lofty character show us that she lived an exemplary life as a revolutionary. She will continue to live in our hearts because she steadfastly pursued the cause of revolution which the great leader initiated. Kim Chong-suk's brilliant life is a true, shining revolutionary model which we all should follow with great respect. We must learn from her the absolute and unconditional loyalty to the respected and beloved leader and from her noble virtues. We must redouble our efforts to carry out our glorious chuche revolution with unswerving loyalty and speed the victory of the Korean revolution. [end recording]

VRPR CARRIES PARTY NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO KIM

SK032330Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 2 Jan 78 SK

[1 January New Year "congratulatory message" sent by the Revolutionary Party for Reunification's Central Committee to DPRK President Kim Il-song]

[Text] To the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the sun of the chuche and legendary hero:

We who are accelerating the grand march of reunification and revolution, following the banner of great Kimilsongism, greet 1978--a year of new victory which will be engraved with gold letters in the glorious and shining chronicle of the chuche era--with a feeling of matchless honor and pride.

Greeting this meaningful morning of a bright new year after seeing off a year of rewarding struggle under the shining rays of the chuche sun, the revolutionary advance guard and patriotic people in South Korean hold deep in their hearts a burning feeling of reverence and admiration for the respected and beloved leader--the people's supreme leader and the century's patriot. This passionate feeling of loyalty has blossomed into an immortal hymn reflecting the people's desire for a long life for their benevolent father. This song reverberates from the banks of the Imjin River to the far end of the South Sea.

Greeting this significant New Year's Day, the RPR Central Committee, conveying the deep reverence and admiration of our party's guiding nucleus members, all party members and all South Korean people, respectfully sends New Year greetings of long life to Comrade Kim Il-song--the great thinker, great practitioner and the sun of all people, who has illuminated the future course of the contemporary era with the philosophical principle of the immortal chuche ideology and who has led the Korean and world revolutions to victory by embodying the people's spirit and mankind's wisdom.

The year 1977, which has passed amid earth-shaking chaos, was a year of upsurge and proud advance during which the immortal epic of chuche Korea was inscribed in gold on the road of independence and creation. With the great leader's profound thought, clear-sighted wisdom, inexhaustible vitality and outstanding leadership, the brilliant rays of chuche bore rich fruit in all parts of the five continents.

Last year, filled with victory and glory, was a significant one which the world people extol because of the universally great and happy event in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the sun of all people, genius of revolution and creative genius whom we esteem for the first time in the history of mankind--was elected as president of the DPRK, the fatherland of chuche.

Through the election of deputies to the SPA last year, in which all voters participated and cast affirmative votes, the fatherland of chuche, in which a firm resolve to forever revere and follow to the ends of heaven and earth the respected and beloved leader--symbol of the people's liberation who has superbly realized the people's desire--has taken deep root, with confidence and loyalty in the hearts of the people, and has demonstrated to the world the iron, firm unity of the entire party, country and people around the great leader.

Thanks to the presence of the great leader--genius of revolution and construction--the North Korean compatriots have attained a new and brilliant victory in implementing the three revolutions, upholding the revolutionary slogans "Let us make ideology, techniques and culture meet the requirements of chuche," and "Let us produce, study and live in accordance with the life style of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units." Riding on a chollima horse with the wings of the speed battle, they have also achieved miracles in grand socialist construction, thus astonishing the world's people.

With the development of a unique chuche farming method by the great leader and under his wise guidance, the North Korean rural areas again reaped a bumper grain harvest, thus astounding a world in which adverse conditions and unprecedented abnormal weather prevailed. With the shining ideology and theory of the great leader's "Theses on Socialist Education" --a universal truth on the development of personality--chuche Korea, which is filled with schools and where everyone is a student, has demonstrated its honor and dignity. Thus the history of world education, groping in the dark, now has a new chapter in the chuche fatherland.

The North Korean compatriots are living in the benevolent embrace of the respected and beloved leader who has given tender consideration to the entire people with a spirit of respect for human beings. Thus they enjoy the happiest life in the fatherland of chuche--cradle of the people's welfare and happiness--completely free from worry about clothing, food, shelter, education and medical care, when every nation suffers from bleak conditions of rampant economic fluctuation and food crisis. All nations admire chollima Korea.

By having Comrade Kim Il-song as a leader--the great master of ideology and theory, genius of revolution and construction, benevolent father of the people and the sun of chuche, who has devoted his entire life to the freedom and happiness of the people, to the prosperity and development of the fatherland and to the victory of the cause of socialism and communism with deep, profound and scientific insight, with energetic ideological and theoretical activities, with great revolutionary potential, with outstanding leadership art and with noble communist morality--the Korean revolution has developed along an ever-victorious broad road. Thus chuche Korea has occupied one height after another and advanced toward mankind's ideal society with a confidence radiating throughout the world.

The respected and beloved leader who is the genius of great thought and leadership has unfolded a more brilliant future for chuche Korea in the historic speech "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government" that he delivered before the first plenary meeting of the sixth SPA.

The great leader's immortal chuche idea whose logic, scientific nature and invincibility have clearly been proven in prosperous socialist chuche Korea has--with his unique leadership idea, theory and method in the era when independence and is being brilliantly embodied in countries heading toward independence, sovereignty and socialism--stirred the hearts of the oppressed masses.

The international seminar on the chuche idea, held in Pyongyang as a festival amid the glory of the times which are effusive with admiration for and loyalty to the sun of the peoples, was an occasion clearly proving that great Kimilsongism is an invincible revolutionary banner throughout the world. In Pyongyang, when believers in the chuche idea shouted "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the chuche idea," shaking the whole world and stirring mankind, people in South Korea were filled with the world's highest honor and the happiness of holding aloft Comrade Kim Il-song--respected by mankind as the sun of chuche--and with the supreme confidence and pride in leading lives and waging revolution in the epoch of the great chuche concept. Thanks to the great leader, who is the genius of mankind and the sun of the nation standing at the crest of the times, and to the banner of invincible Kimilsongism waving high in the sky, our party members and people across the nation, filled with unyielding battle spirit and belief in ultimate victories, were able to strenuously traverse the sacred road of revolution for reunification--thwarting the rampages of the fascist yusin dictatorship.

The earnest aspirations of people across the nation for the true freedom and happiness of being embraced by the benevolent fatherly leader of the people--who is yearned for even in dreams--was directly translated last year into the burning volcanic flame of their struggle for national democratic salvation. In the anti-yusin flames chuche-type revolutionaries loyal to the great leader generation after generation developed in great numbers and Kimilsongism was greatly fostered in the ranks for revolution and reunification. The benevolent image and brilliant name of the respected and beloved leader, who is surely the sun of chuche, sheds light on a South Korea shrouded in darkness. Invincible Kimilsongism is a revolutionary banner implanting invulnerable courage in the minds of those waging a bloody struggle.

On this meaningful New Year's morning which promises greater victories, the heart of every revolutionary fighter for reunification pulses with new resolutions of loyalty and the countenance of every patriotic person registers a firm battle spirit to precipitate the victory of revolution and reunification. As in the previous year our party will strenuously advance toward new victories in the new year, upholding the banner of invincible Kimilsongism, bring about a new spring for the people by bringing down the yusin system and further vigorously fan the flames of the struggle to provide foundations for the fatherland's reunification, thus crushing the two Koreas plot by the splittists within and without.

On this New Year's morning we again firmly resolve that we--who find value in our lives and meaning in our struggle only through great Kimilsongism--will not hesitate to dedicate our lives to the struggle to advance the honorable day when the people of the north and the south will lead a happy life, forever upholding the respected and beloved leader in a reunified fatherland.

A long life for the great leader, the sun and salvation of the people, is the earnest wish of the world's people and mankind and the respected and beloved leader's welfare is a great joy and happiness to us. With the unanimous will of revolutionaries and people in the south, the RPR Central Committee reverently wishes good health and long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the great master of ideology and theory, the genius of revolution and construction, the savior of the nation, the sun of the peoples--for the South Korean revolution and the fatherland's reunification, for the accomplishment of the national chuche revolution as a whole, for the perpetual happiness of the people, and for the victory of the world revolution and the everlasting prosperity of the Kim Il-song age.

The RPR Central Committee, January 1, 1978, Seoul

## DUGERSUREN GREETSS GROMYKO ON FOREIGN SERVICE ANNIVERSARY

OW031259Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1502 GMT 29 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 December--Today's UNEN published the congratulatory telegram Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren sent to USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, on the occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of the Soviet diplomatic service.

## TSEDENBAL, BATMONH GREET ROMANIAN LEADERS' NATIONAL DAY

OW011545Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1816 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 December (MONTSAME)--In connection with the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of People's Romania, Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a congratulatory message to N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and M. Manescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The full text of the telegram is carried in today's UNEN.

## TSEDENBAL GREETSS POLAND'S GIEREK ON 65TH BIRTHDAY

OW050725Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0535 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 January (MONTSAME)--Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, sent a telegram to E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

The telegram particularly notes: The communists and working people of the MPR deeply respect you as an active fighter against fascism, a consistent internationalist and a genuine Marxist-Leninist who devotes all his efforts to the struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism and for the happiness and prosperity of socialist Poland. Our party and all the Mongolian people highly value the great contribution which you, dear Comrade Gierek, are personally making to the cause of consolidating the socialist community, strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement, and to further developing and deepening the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries and people.

## LEADERS GREET FIDEL CASTRO ON CUBAN ANNIVERSARY

OW011549Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1519 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 December (MONTSAME)--Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, have sincerely congratulated the fraternal Cuban people on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. The congratulatory message to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz states:

The victory of the Cuban revolution, which ended capitalist exploitation in Cuba, opened a broad road for the Cuban people toward national and social liberation and the building of a new socialist society. To a great extent it promoted the development of the national liberation and revolutionary struggle of people in Latin America and has rendered and is rendering increasing influence on its subsequent development.

The message stresses: The relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive close cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are expanding and deepening every year to the benefit of the Mongolian and Cuban peoples and in the interests of the countries of the socialist community and the triumph of the great cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

MPRP GREETES SWEDISH LEFT PARTY COMMUNIST CONGRESS

OW050851Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1435 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 January (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN prominently published the MPRP Central Committee greeting to delegates of the 25th Congress of the Left Party Communists of Sweden. Mongolian communists, the greeting says, express fraternal solidarity with the struggle of Swedish communists against imperialist monopolies and for the vital interests of the working people and in defense of their democratic rights.

MOLOMJAMTS, OTHERS SEE DEPARTING YUGOSLAV ENVOY 28 DEC

OW030200Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1457 GMT 29 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 December (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN reports that J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; and D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, yesterday received Yugoslav Ambassador Drago Novak in connection with his departure for home.

Tsedenbal Reception

OW020529Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1810 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 December (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN reports that Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, yesterday received Yugoslav Ambassador Drago Novak in connection with the latter's coming departure for home.

FOREIGN ENVOYS CONGRATULATE MPR LEADERS ON NEW YEAR

OW011547Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1524 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 December (MONTSAME)--Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar visited Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, and Comrade J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, here today to extend new year congratulations.

R.A. Danza Sigas, Cuban ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps in Ulaanbaatar, speaking on behalf of the heads of the foreign diplomatic missions, wished the Mongolian people (?prosperity) and good fortune. Y. Tsedenbal expressed thanks and congratulated the heads of foreign diplomatic missions. M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, was present at the ceremony.

## MAYDAR ADDRESSES COMMISSIONING OF HOUSE-BUILDING COMBINE

OW050759Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1852 GMT 29 Dec 77 OW

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, 29 December (MONTSAME)--The largest house-building combine in Darhan city (northern Mongolia) began operations today. Addressing a meeting of the city's working people to honor this event, D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, stressed the decisive role of the Soviet Union's assistance in the construction of a material and technical base in the MPR. The ahead-of-schedule commissioning of the house-building combine, which has been named in honor of the 60th anniversary of Great October and has a rating of "excellent", is a vivid demonstration of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation and fraternal friendship between the people of our countries which are strengthening each year. The working people's meeting was attended by D. Gombojab, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Saldan, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; O. Tleyhan, MPR minister of construction and construction materials industry; and other officials as well as A.I. Makareyev, counselor-envoy at the Soviet Embassy in the MPR.

## VARIATIONS ON MPR 1978 BUDGET REPORT

The following variations to the item entitled "People's Great Hural Concludes Second Session 22 Dec" and subtitled "Finance Minister Molom's Report," published in the 3 January DAILY REPORT, page F 1, were noted in the 23 December issue of UNEN:

Second paragraph, line two, reads: ...measures increased by 143.5 million tugriks...

Third paragraph, line one, reads: ...for income totalling 3.66 billion tugriks and ...

## BRIEFS

NEW FARMS--Ulaanbaatar, 22 Dec--More than 160,000 hectares of virgin land has been developed by the 19 new farms which were established in Mongolia this year. Farming is developing at a rapid pace in the MPR and new equipment and advanced technology are being introduced. Anti-erosion soil cultivation was conducted on more than 300,000 hectares this year alone, or considerably more than last year. In 1978 Mongolian farm workers plan to develop more than 70,000 hectares of virgin land. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Dec 77 OW]

AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES--Ulaanbaatar, 23 Dec--This year Mongolian livestock breeders have raised more than 8 million head of young livestock. More than 90 agricultural associations have exceeded the state plan for increasing the number of communal livestock and achieved impressive results in raising productivity. More than 400,000 tons of grain in net weight have been collected and more than 80,000 hectares of virgin land were developed. The country has established nine new agricultural farms and trained tens of thousands of skilled cadres for this most important branch of the republic's national economy. By the end of next year it is envisaged to increase the overall number of livestock by 4 percent and to develop 71,000 hectares of virgin land. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1825 GMT 23 Dec 77 OW]

## REVOLUTIONARY ARMY ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS ON SRV DISPUTE

BK050246Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Jan 78 BK

[Text] After hearing the statement of the Government of Democratic Cambodia broadcast on 31 December 1977 and repeated on 1 and 2 January 1978, appealing to the entire party and army as well as all the people to uphold revolutionary vigilance and raise high the militant banner in order to counter and exterminate the annexationist Vietnamese enemy, our male and female combatants and the cadres of the three Revolutionary Army services--ground, naval and air forces--both at the front and in the rear area, held a meeting, as did all the Cambodian people throughout the country, to support this statement in a firm, determined, but calm and enthusiastic manner. During this meeting they expressed their seething anger and indignation at the annexationist Vietnamese enemy. At the end of the meeting the representatives of the three Revolutionary Army services adopted the following resolution:

After hearing the 31 December 1977 government statement on the ferocious acts of aggression committed by the annexationist Vietnamese enemy against the territory of Democratic Cambodia and the innocent Cambodian people, we representatives of the three Revolutionary Army services unanimously agree with all measures expressed in this statement of our Democratic Cambodian Government. We also voice unreserved support for this statement.

Regarding the various incidents cited in the statement, our entire Revolutionary Army and all the people, particularly those of us in the border areas, have heard with our own ears, seen with our own eyes and even lived through these incidents, repeatedly and for quite some time, and especially since 1975. We regard the duty of defending the territory entrusted to us by the party and government as a most glorious and precious one and the noblest honor of our Revolutionary Army. We feel extremely proud to be in the first rank of the struggle to fulfill this duty. We clearly realize that the struggle to exterminate the annexationist Vietnamese enemy is our right, as well as that of all our Cambodian people, as the masters of the country, because it is our duty to defend the national territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty, protect the Cambodian people and defend the honor of our own nation by allowing no enemy, near or far, to encroach upon or ruin it.

We of the three Revolutionary Army services firmly believe that this struggle to defend the Cambodian territory and people is also an effort to defend justice, independence and sovereignty and the principle of dealing with each other on the basis of equality, mutual respect for independence and integrity, nonaggression and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. This is our greatest pride. We are content with our duty, which calls for us to face, counter and expel the annexationist Vietnamese enemy. It is with the greatest pleasure that we accept this difficult but glorious and noble duty entrusted to us by the party and government.

We would like to make the following resolutions:

1. Continue making all kinds of sacrifices and continue upholding revolutionary vigilance at all times in order to smash all maneuvers and activities of aggression and annexation attempted by the enemies of all stripes and from all directions and, particularly, the annexationist Vietnamese enemy, so as to defend Democratic Cambodia, the ground, water, sea, and island territory, the Cambodian people, the victorious gains of the revolution, the KCP, the revolutionary administration of the worker-peasant class and the nation's honor.

2. Carry on the socialist revolution in a constantly comprehensive and powerful manner so as to build ourselves and our own units and thereby help develop the ranks of the entire Revolutionary Army as the most loyal, stable and powerful instrument of dictatorship of the KCP and the worker-peasant class forever.
3. Contribute to the best of our ability toward the continuing efforts to implement the party's plan for comprehensive socialist construction. We will strive to increase production for self-sufficiency in food, and help build the country along with the cooperative masses so as to help fulfill the party's production plan.
4. Eliminate all licentious phenomena and always strengthen and heighten respect for discipline so that we will become a politically, ideologically, organizationally strong and powerful Revolutionary Army.
5. Strengthen and improve the revolutionary principle of practicing thrift in all fields and particularly, carefully maintain and thriftily use munitions and all materiel to help build socialism rapidly and powerfully in all fields.
6. Struggle to eliminate all kinds of private, individualist concepts from ourselves as well as from the ranks of the entire Revolutionary Army and strive to build ourselves and our units into constantly strong bodies in line with the party's proletarian collectivist stand in order to fight and exterminate the annexationist Vietnamese enemy and other enemies of all stripes so that they will be completely wiped out from our Cambodian territory and country and so that the nation's honor will be preserved and the country's building efforts can be carried out well and rapidly at a great-leap-forward speed.

Long live the great, wise and correct KCP!

Long live the great, momentous Cambodian revolution!

Long live the great Cambodian people!

Long live the great, valiant and invincible Cambodian people!

#### RADIO EDITORIAL MARKS CONSTITUTION DAY

BK050502Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Jan 78 BK

[Unattributed editorial: "Our Collective Worker-Peasant Masses and Revolutionary Army Celebrate the 2d Anniversary of the Constitution and Birth of Democratic Cambodia, Resolving to Struggle Vigorously for National Defense and Construction"]

[Text] The birthday of the constitution of Democratic Cambodia falls on 5 January. The constitution is now 2 years old.

Our Democratic Cambodia definitively and completely regained its national identity and soul when the imperialists, old and new colonialists, the traitors--their lackeys--the annexationist expansionists and the feudal-capitalists who, for more than 2,000 years caused our people, in a most ferocious and barbarous manner, much suffering and hardships, were basically driven out and exterminated from Cambodian territory by our Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army. The constitution of Democratic Cambodia was then conceived and promulgated in face of the ignominious defeat of U.S. imperialism, its lackeys the traitors and the annexationist enemies of all stripes.

The constitution was born from the revolutionary struggle for national liberation and the arduous and persistent class struggle of our Cambodian people who for generations shed streams and rivers of blood, especially during the 1968-1969 internal war and the recent more than 5-year national liberation war.

However, it was certainly not bequeathed to us by imperialism, colonialism or enemies of any stripe; nor is it the result of any negotiation or compromise.

Our collective worker-peasant masses and Revolutionary Army are overjoyed at, content with and most appropriately proud of our constitution. Since liberation, and in the future Democratic Cambodia has been and will remain a country which enjoys independence, unity, sovereignty and democracy with true territorial integrity and a national community which is happy, equal, just and without rich or poor, oppressor or oppressed--a community in which everyone lives in harmony and total national solidarity and works together to increase production and make the country prosperous and strong by leaps and bounds. With the KCP's constant attention to training, educating and instructing us in political, ideological and organizational views, our collective worker-peasant masses and Revolutionary Army have clearly grasped that U.S. imperialism and the annexationist enemies of all stripes will never abandon their criminal strategic aim. Despite successive ignominious defeats, they still perniciously try to sabotage, encroach upon, nibble at and annex the territory of Democratic Cambodia and destroy our constitution whenever possible.

Our collective worker-peasant masses and Revolutionary Army, whose duty it is to defend the country and territory and build an effective, strong nation, do not intend to encroach upon other countries, be they near or far. We do not want even a square inch of anyone's land.

Democratic Cambodia does not interfere in any country's internal affairs. It strives to strengthen solidarity with the people of the Third World countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and with all peace and justice-loving people in the world. However, Democratic Cambodia does not allow any enemy--be it U.S. imperialism and lackeys or the expansionists--to violate or harm its territorial integrity. Any violation will be met with strong resistance, for the Cambodian people and Cambodian Revolutionary Army have pledged to make all needed sacrifices to defend their territory, country and national honor.

The national defense and construction efforts made during the past more than 2 years in response to the sacred instructions in our constitution clearly demonstrate that our collective worker-peasant masses and Revolutionary Army must continually fan the flames of national and class indignation and blood rancor against U.S. imperialism, its lackeys the traitors, and the annexationist aggressor enemies of all stripes and raise high the tradition of enthusiastic, militant struggle in the offensive to defend the country, land, water and island territory, fearing no sacrifices and constantly maintaining revolutionary vigilance. Our collective worker-peasant masses and Revolutionary Army must also continue striving for national construction by struggling to increase production in order to fulfill and even overfulfill the plan of the party and Government of Democratic Cambodia.

In national defense, our collective worker-peasant masses and Revolutionary Army are determined to fully protect our land, water, sea and island territory. In the interior of the country, socialist revolution and socialist construction is advancing in great strides. Throughout the country, movements to solve the water supply problem and increase grain production are seen everywhere in both the dry and rainy season. Though our cooperative peasants have mostly surpassed the targets set by our party and government, they still continue to plant rice wherever water and land are available. In various factories and handicraft workshops, a busy movement to produce farm tools and utility items has also been launched.

Backed by strong independence and self-reliance, our revolutionary workers constantly turn out all types of farm tools and various necessary daily goods for cooperative members. All of this represents a great movement to defend and comprehensively build the country by our collective worker-peasant masses and Revolutionary Army.

In order to mark the second anniversary of the Democratic Cambodian constitution, under the KCP's wise and correct leadership our collective worker-peasant masses and Revolutionary Army throughout the country pledge to continue upholding the tradition of defending the country, territory, people and national honor by not allowing U.S. imperialism, the annexationist expansionist and traitors--their lackeys--to sabotage, encroach upon or annex our territory or massacre our people at will, and pledge to build the country in all fields--agriculture, industry and handicrafts--and gradually improve the people's livelihood, thereby helping build a new society which is stable, equal, just and free from the exploitation of man by man and which will be prosperous and glorious forever.

#### Workers' Achievements Noted

BK051033Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Today, 5 January, marks the 2d anniversary of our constitution and the birth of our Democratic Cambodia. To mark this victorious, historic day, our union workers are determined to strive harder and double production, adhering firmly to independence, self-reliance, creative ingenuity and revolutionary thrift.

Our revolutionary workers at farm machinery and farm tool factories have built furnaces to smelt indigenous iron ore together with scrap iron left from the most destructive war of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. They have successfully produced nuts and bolts, rice threshers, harvesters, grinders, water pumps, natural fertilizer grinding machines and other items. Our revolutionary textile workers produce wooden automatic looms, have modified semi-automatic looms and made them automatic, and produced cloth, scarves, mosquito-nets and blankets more rapidly and in greater quantities. Our revolutionary workers at the tailoring shops have produced automatic cloth folders and a master design which can fold and cut hundreds of sets of clothing each time. They have also produced buttons and needles to meet their own requirements.

Our revolutionary workers of the land transport units have built various types of trailers which can carry several tons of goods, save energy and rapidly transport products to supply various bases. Our revolutionary workers at various factories and other worksites, such as in salt-fields and rubber plantations, the fresh and seawater fishermen, land transportation workers and port workers as well as the fraternal workers at various workshops throughout Democratic Cambodia have also stepped up the momentum of the offensive to fulfill their main tasks in a constant emulation style.

All these brilliant successes are certainly a result of being masters of the country, the revolution and their own destiny and future under the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership. On the basis of these victories, on the 2d anniversary of the constitution and the victorious birth of Democratic Cambodia our union workers pledge to apply all efforts--physical, spiritual and all others--to performing their main tasks more vigorously, and to fulfill the 1978 plan of our party and government. Thus they will help improve living conditions, effectively support the battlefield and defend and build Democratic Cambodia to make it strong, powerful and prosperous by giant strides.

## CUBAN CHARGE HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION 3 JAN

BK041430Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On the evening of 3 January at the Phnom Penh Friendship Hall, acting Cuban charge d'affaires (Juan Adama Logonez) hosted a grand reception marking the 19th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. Attending the reception were Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, and many cadres from various government ministries. Members of diplomatic corps and their wives also attended. The acting Cuban charge d'affaires and Comrade Deputy prime minister Ieng Sary spoke.

The Cuban representative said: "We are welcoming the new year along with the glorious anniversary of 1 January 1959--the day our liberation army, armed elements and vanguard combatants, led by our Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro, achieved total victory over the dictatorial, oppressive regime. Since then the Cuban revolution and all our people have overcome all sorts of difficulties and have withstood imperialist aggression and maneuvers, including economic and diplomatic blockades as well as aggression.

"The Cuban revolution never stands still; in fact, it has advanced firmly and precisely in all fields, and our people have struggled enthusiastically to combat backwardness and underdevelopment caused by U.S. imperialist exploitation. We have tried hard to raise our living standard in terms of food, education, health, housing and recreation and so forth, as depicted in the documentary film 'The New School' which you will see in a few minutes."

The Cuban representative continued: "Comrades: The great victory of the Cambodian people's revolution has greatly pleased our people and all progressive peoples. We are following with interest the great effort and results achieved by the Democratic Cambodian people in the national construction phase as we did during the period of heroic struggle for national liberation for which we provided strong solidarity and modest assistance. We are convinced that, under their Communist Party's leadership the Cambodian people will win greater successes in their national reconstruction effort. We hope that the traditional friendly relations and revolutionary solidarity between our two countries will further strengthen and develop."

In his reply, Comrade Ieng Sary said: "On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia we would like to convey through the acting charge d'affaires our best wishes and warm greetings to the Cuban revolutionary people and Government.

"After waging a valiant struggle led by Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro, the Cuban people won victory over the U.S. imperialists and their reactionary lackeys on 1 January 1959. The Cambodian people wholeheartedly welcomed the victory of the Cuban revolution. Our two peoples and countries have enjoyed good, friendly relations for many years. We are convinced that these ties of friendship will continue to develop as long as relations between our two countries remain based on mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, nonaggression and mutual benefit."

The banquet was followed by the screening of a Cuban film. The reception and film show proceeded in a warm atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

## EDUCATION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV VISIT

BK051010Y Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 5 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, January 5 (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs led by Vice Minister Visian Bounhaksa, returned to Vientiane on January 3, concluding its friendly visit to Vietnam. During its stay in Vietnam, the Lao delegation paid respects at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the house of the late Vietnamese president.

It was cordially received by Minister of Education Nguyen Thi Binh. Vice Minister Ho Truc and other senior officials of the ministry swapped notes with the delegation on educational work. The delegation inspected educational facilities in Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City, and in the provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Quang Ninh and Vinh Phu.

## CZECHOSLOVAK DEFENSE MINISTER GREETES KHAMTAI SIPHANDON

BK031048Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 3 Jan 78 BK

[Text of New Year greetings from Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR national defense minister to Khamtai Siphandon, LPDR vice premier and national defense minister and LPLA commander in chief]

[Text] To Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, vice premier and minister of national defense of the LPDR and commander in chief of the LPLA,  
Vientiane

Dear comrade minister:

On the occasion of the 1978 New Year, on behalf of the soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army and in my own name, I would like to convey to you, comrade, and through you to all cadres and combatants of the entire LPLA, my sincere greetings. I am firmly convinced that in the new 1978 year, the peoples of our two nations will achieve new, ever greater successes in building socialism and in promoting and expanding friendship and cooperation between our two countries and two armies in the interest of socialism and world peace.

Dear comrade minister, please accept my best wishes for happiness, good health and joy in the new year. I wish you, comrade, new successes in carrying out your sacred tasks. With fraternal respect,

[Signed] General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of the CSSR

## SIANG PASASON REVIEWS 1977 ACHIEVEMENTS, 1978 PROSPECTS

BK030608Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Jan 78 BK

[SIANG PASASON 2 January New Year editorial: "Let Us Win New, Greater Successes in the New Year"]

[Text] On 1 January our country entered 1978 with joy and confidence, and new hope in the bright future. On this auspicious occasion, we wish our compatriots of all nationalities and tribes, at home and abroad, happiness and success in contributing to defending and building our beloved and cherished country.

The past year was the second year for the revolution in our country in the new period-- a period of socialist transformation and construction. Throughout 1977, under the wise, clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, under the radiant beacon of the fourth resolution of the party Central Committee and under the slogan "Everything for the defense of the country and the construction of socialism, everything for the happiness of the people of all nationalities," the entire party, army and people, bringing into full play their wartime revolutionary heroism and the traditions of national liberation and national defense and construction and promoting their patriotism and love for socialism, recorded many important and admirable achievements, for example, in the agricultural sphere.

Responding to the party and state appeal to make significant changes in agriculture, our peasants of all nationalities have happily and vigorously engaged in labor, heightened the spirit of solidarity and mutual assistance, marched step by step along the path of making a living in a collective manner, organized many solidarity units, labor-exchange units and agricultural cooperatives and systematically and extensively reclaimed wasteland and built irrigation canals to carry water into the ricefields. Therefore, despite the worst drought in almost a century, thanks to the great efforts of the entire party, army and people, we have successfully minimized the damage caused by drought.

In the industrial field, despite considerable difficulties in management, raw materials and spare parts, our workers, technicians and cadres have strived to apply their effort and initiative to surmount all difficulties and to restore and maintain normal operations in factories and plants, thus meeting some necessary requirements of the people and making industrial production gradually serve agriculture and forestry. We have also restored and developed handicraft work in many localities and achieved self-sufficiency in producing some goods.

Regarding the circulation and distribution of goods, we have expanded the state and collective trade networks to remote areas, meeting the main requirements for tools, food supplies, clothing and necessary equipment. We have also purchased agricultural and forest products from the people.

We have paid attention to repairing and expanding land, water and air transport routes and utilized modern transportation means in addition to traditional ones and used state transportation facilities in coordination with private transport, thus further guaranteeing transportation efficiency.

We achieved new progress in the cultural and social spheres in the past year. The educational network at the primary, vocational and higher levels have been expanded. Curricula and training programs have been adjusted in accordance with the national and socialist characters; the number of primary, secondary and higher education students has increased by 13 percent over the previous year; and the ranks of teachers have developed and grown in both quality and quantity. Meanwhile, the task of supplementary education and cultural study has rapidly developed. We have eliminated illiteracy for more than 600,000 people, and tens of thousands of cadres and office employees in various offices, organizations and military units are vigorously attending cultural study and supplementary education classes.

In the public health sphere we have built many canton hospitals and gradually acquainted the people with sanitation and disease-prevention movements. The application of modern and traditional medicines has extensively developed. Meanwhile traditions for living a new, glorious life have been built in towns and rural areas. Sport, acrobatic and mass literature and art movements have vigorously developed. The sounds of music and of songs praising the new system and new life and encouraging the people to defend and build the country are heard everywhere. These are just a few of the successes we have achieved.

Last year the imperialists and reactionary forces colluded and resorted to a thousand and one perfidious schemes to sabotage and destroy our new system and the revolution in this region. However thanks to our great vigilance, our national defense and peace-keeping forces and all our nationalities resolutely smashed all acts of enemy sabotage, thus firmly defending the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland, the revolutionary power and our task of national construction and positively contributing to the defense of the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

In the diplomatic sphere we have maintained fraternal relations and engaged in mutual assistance in many forms with various socialist, nonaligned, progressive and friendly countries, especially with the SRV, Democratic Cambodia, the Soviet Union, the PRC and other fraternal socialist countries.

The signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and the treaty on the delineation of the national borders between Laos and Vietnam constituted a new development in the special friendship and solidarity between the two countries. The successful visit to Democratic Cambodia of the Lao party-government delegation led by President Souphanouvong was a historic event in strengthening the friendship between our country and Democratic Cambodia.

In other spheres we have vigorously supported the struggle movements of the various nations for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. We have developed our relations with countries of different political systems on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit. At the same time we have also strengthened our relationship with the United Nations, various peace forces and other international organizations.

These comprehensive and firm successes were recorded in 1977 by our entire party, army and people. Our people are extremely pleased with these successes which constantly reinforce our new system and heighten the prestige and position of the LPDR in the international arena, thus making our country a reliable outpost of the socialist system in Southeast Asia.

The year 1978 is a year of particular significance in carrying out the task of restoring and developing the national economy and culture for some years to come. Let our entire party, army and people further enhance our unity and concentrate all our energy and knowledge on building the necessary bases for the development of the economy, education, culture, social affairs, public health and national defense in order to quickly and firmly push forward our revolutionary cause.

Let us heighten the spirit of collective mastery, self-reliance, self-sufficiency and self-confidence, continue to uphold the spirit of revolutionary offensive, develop innovations and give full play to all capabilities of all units, localities and individuals for labor, work and study. We must especially strive to build irrigation projects, plant summer rice and subsidiary crops and prepare the material and technical bases for next winters' rice cultivation.

Even though we face many difficulties, under the close leadership of the party and the revolutionary power, bringing into full play the spirit of being the masters of the country and of ourselves, we will inevitably overcome all such difficulties and win new, greater successes in 1978.

## SIANG PASASON ON IMPORTANCE OF PROPERLY ORGANIZING LABOR

BK311233Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 31 Dec 77 BK

[SIANG PASASON 31 December editorial: "Pay Attention to Organizing Labor in the Labor Movements of the Masses"]

[Text] Mass labor movements have been enthusiastically carried out throughout the country. Some of these movements have engaged in building irrigation facilities, growing dry rice, planting substitute crops, harvesting bumper rice crops and so forth.

This phenomenon clearly shows that the implementation of the fourth resolution of the party Central Committee has become a mass movement. The essence of this resolution dealing with building a sovereign and independent economy has been gradually materialized through mass labor. At the same time, it shows that the people's mastership has been further consolidated and promoted in the production and construction sectors. Such a development is worthy of praise. It has convinced us that only the strength of the masses, who have consolidated into a massive movement, can rapidly change the face of our country in all fields.

However, once the mass movement has been organized and become enthusiastic, the leadership in each sector must take the initiative and formulate plans to appropriately organize mass labor with a view to turning it into material gains, for example irrigation canals, dikes, crops and roads.

Nevertheless, in the past, because of lack of attention by the leadership in certain circles, mass labor was wasted in an extravagant manner. For example, a large amount of labor would be utilized in carrying out a certain project with only minimal benefit. As a result, the people's enthusiasm was dampened and the mass movement became discouraged, thereby posing a problem for future labor mobilization. As a result, our people became discouraged and no material achievements were recorded.

To further maintain the momentum of mass labor, and to turn it into material gains so as to keep the people's enthusiasm high, it is therefore necessary to call on the leadership in all sectors to study and profoundly guide the appropriate organization of labor in all mass labor movements, because the organization of labor is one of the decisive factors which serves to constantly improve the quality of work.

Only by appropriately organizing labor can we avoid utilizing it in an extravagant manner. This means that while carrying out labor, we must carefully assign responsibilities and set up clear-cut objectives in each branch of work. We must pay attention to constantly perfecting and improving working methods while carrying out tasks. We must pay attention to promoting the use of new working methods and to constantly lauding outstanding individuals or groups, for example those who perform their work expeditiously.

Only by incessantly paying attention to organizing labor and improving the organization of labor in the people's labor movements will we be able to maintain the momentum of this spirit and encourage each labor movement to efficiently score achievements.

## CAMBODIANS ATTACK THAI NAVAL UNITS 2 JAN

BK051028Y Bangkok WORLD in English 5 Jan 78 p 2 BK

[Text] Trat--Some 20 Cambodian soldiers attacked naval unit 182 based in Hat Lek village of Khlong Yai district late Monday [2 January] night and battled with the naval force for 20 minutes before retreating, an official report from the Royal Thai Navy said this morning. The report said the attack occurred around 11:20 p.m. when the Khmers sneaked into the base near Hat Lek school. However they were driven back by the Thai force after a brief shootout.

## NATION REVIEW VIEWS THAI RESPONSE TO CAMBODIAN SRV-CONFLICT

BK040240Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Jan 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Official Comment Can't Be Based on Speculations"]

[Text] All kinds of 'news' about--not from--Indochina are pouring in, even to the extent of saying that Russians are commanding Vietnamese troops and that Chinese experts have worked out Cambodia's battle strategy. Another report is that the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia has penetrated so deeply that Phnom Penh is expected to fall in 2 days. Obviously we should discount these speculations even though we may be wrong in doing so since there are no hard facts available. Even official statements emanating from Hanoi and Phnom Penh have more propaganda content than facts. The only hard fact that has emerged is that Cambodians and Vietnamese are fighting but we do not know the intensity of the battle nor do we know on which side of the border they are fighting.

Vietnam has called for talks to settle the matter amicable, but Cambodia has turned it down saying that Vietnamese troops must first leave Cambodian soil and only then negotiations can begin. For reasons known only to the authorities in Phnom Penh, President Kim Il-song of North Korea has been dragged in. Moscow and Peking, most likely to know about the events in Indochina, are not talking, but their news reports show that the Soviet Union is taking Hanoi's side and China is taking Phnom Penh's side.

Thailand has made no official comment on the situation just like other governments although Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan when he heard the news about the severance of diplomatic relations, said that he regretted the incident as he would like to see peace and friendly relations in this region. He also hoped that the two countries would talk and resume cordial relations. It was more of a general statement than a specific comment. Along this principle it is easy to see that any conflict in Southeast Asia is bad for the region while increased camaraderie among nations is beneficial to all. But, for the moment at least, there appears to be little hope of a rapprochement between Cambodia and Vietnam.

The Thai Government will be in a better position to assess events in Indochina next week when Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh arrives here on an official visit. Cambodia-Vietnam relations are sure to come up for discussion and at least one side of the picture will be clear. Mr Trinh has been undertaking a long tour with his first stop at Vientiane. He went to Indonesia from Laos and then went back to his country for a couple of days before flying to Kuala Lumpur yesterday. From Malaysia he will be coming to Thailand and then will be going to Philippines but his actual schedule has not been made clear.

This long trip which Mr Trinh has undertaken could be very likely oriented toward briefing Southeast Asian leaders about developments in Indochina which he could have foreseen easily. Cambodia, despite the trips made by Foreign Minister Ieng Sary, has been much of a closed society and not keen on furthering contacts with the countries of this region. The Thai Government can only take a stand after the air is cleared and events appear in proper perspective. By that time we hope there would be an end to the burgeoning conflict.

FURTHER DETAILS ON NGUYEN DUY TRINH'S COMING VISIT REPORTED

BKO40148Y Bangkok POST in English 4 Jan 78 p 3 BK

[Excerpts] Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Duy Trinh is scheduled to sign the air service agreement between Vietnam and Thailand during his 4-day visit here from next Monday to Thursday. It is expected that the signing will be made at the Foreign Affairs Ministry on the second day of the visit.

The agreement will be effective for 5 years and will automatically be extended unless notice of cancellation is given 1 year in advance. It authorizes Thailand to overfly Vietnam through the amber 1 (Danang) route but before this is effective Thailand has to reach a joint agreement with Laos, Vietnam and Hong Kong. Deputy Communications Minister Prasit Narongdet said that overflights over Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) could begin immediately.

Prasit said he had met with Lao authorities on his way back from Vietnam and had been told that Laos had no objection to discussions with Thailand over the right to fly the amber 1 route. Prasit also flew to Hong Kong the day after he returned from Vietnam and was told by Hong Kong authorities that Hong Kong had no objection to starting talks over the amber 1 route but asked that the negotiations begin after Chinese New Year.

Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Trinh, who will lead a 20-man delegation here as guests of Thai Government, will also hold discussions with Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan, Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun and ministers responsible for trade.

Arrangements are being made for the Vietnamese delegation to visit Chiang Mai to have an audience with his majesty the king who is currently visiting the northern capital. A four-man Vietnamese advance team is due here tomorrow to finalise security and other arrangements.

DAILY TIME Report

BKO51046Y Bangkok DAILY TIME in Thai 5 Jan 78 pp 1, 2 BK

[Text] According to diplomatic sources, an advance team of Vietnamese officials arrived at 1730 on 4 January to prepare for the visit of SRV Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Duy Trinh, which is scheduled to take place between 9 and 12 January. The party is the same as that which inspected the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok 2 months ago.

The sources add that the SRV vice premier will arrive at 1200 on 9 January after concluding his visit to the Philippines. He will stay at the Oriental Hotel. At 1600 he will call on Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun and at 1615 on the prime minister and deputy prime minister Sunthon Hongladarom at Government House. Deputy Prime Minister Sunthon will host a reception for the SRV vice premier at Government House that evening.

The SRV vice premier's party will divide into two groups during the visit. On 10 and 11 January the vice premier will lead his group to Chiang Mai to visit the north and to have an audience with the king. Another group will remain in Bangkok to discuss political and trade subjects and to draft a joint communique with Thai officials.

The SRV vice premier and his party will visit several industrial sites. A joint communique will be issued on 12 January which is expected to include the reestablishment of diplomatic relations and the immediate exchange of ambassadors.

#### CABINET APPROVES SRV, BANGLADESH AIR PACTS, AID TO LAOS

BK041055Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 3 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office, Kamchat Kiphanit, has disclosed that Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan presided over a cabinet meeting at Government House this morning. The cabinet discussed various topics, some of which we now announce to the public as follows:

Deputy Communications Minister Prasit Narongdet, who led the Thai delegation to Hanoi from 27 to 30 December 1977 to negotiate with the SRV Government on aviation issues, informed the cabinet of the initialing of four agreements with the Vietnamese delegation. The first agreement, signed in Hanoi by Prasit Narongdet and the SRV civil aviation director general--whose post is equal to that of a communications minister--was a document to confirm the initialing of three other agreements during the negotiations. The second agreement was the air service agreement between the Thai and SRV governments which authorizes Thai International to fly to Vietnam, and from there to four other points--Manila, Hong Kong, a point in the PRC and Tokyo--and authorize Vietnam to fly from Bangkok to Rangoon and Calcutta. This agreement will be effective for 5 years and will automatically be extended unless it is canceled by either side. The cabinet acknowledged the initialing of this agreement and approved its official signing, which will be done by the foreign minister on behalf of the Thai Government during the visit of the Vietnamese vice premier from 9 to 12 January.

The third agreement, pertaining to the privilege exclusively granted to Thai International to fly over Vietnamese territory to Hong Kong, was initialed with a Vietnamese aviation official, pending talks at the 4-nation meeting--Thailand, Vietnam, Laos and Hong Kong--to be held in Vientiane in February. Thai International will detour around Cambodia before entering Vietnamese airspace on the way to Hong Kong. Use of this route, which will save 30 to 45 minutes, will begin on 9 January. The effective date of this agreement is 30 December 1977. Thai International will continue to use this short cut until the normal flying route to Hong Kong is opened.

The last agreement initialed with the SRV is a technical memorandum to open a telex circuit between Thailand and Vietnam. Since the present telecommunications between the two countries is being made through Vientiane, which is not very convenient, the telex circuit will link Bangkok to Ho Chi Minh City from where it will be relayed to Hanoi. The circuit will be put into operation starting 9 January. Moreover, the two countries have also agreed to exchange technicians.

According to the deputy communications minister, the Thai delegation also met with the SRV premier for over one hour during their stay in Hanoi. The SRV premier told the delegation that Vietnam had been fighting for 35 years for sovereignty and national liberation and is now still in the process of reconstruction. Therefore, it has no desire to violate the sovereignty of any country. The SRV premier stressed that, since Vietnam had suffered from wars for so long, it does not wish to see its neighboring countries face the same sufferings.

The SRV premier also pointed out that friends from afar are not as important as neighboring countries, because one must also depend on them for the development of one's country and for economic reconstruction.

The deputy communications minister said that the SRV premier thanked the Thai prime minister and government for implementing their foreign policy, particularly the portion of it dealing with relations with neighboring countries, which has been approved by the National Legislative Assembly. The deputy communications minister said that the cabinet was very satisfied with the results of the delegation's trip to Vietnam and thanked the officials of the communications and foreign ministries for their efforts towards these fine achievements.

Kamchat Kiphanit then told newsmen that the Communications Ministry had informed the meeting that the government's premanent committee for negotiations on air transport with foreign countries has initialed the air service agreement between the governments of Thailand and Bangladesh in Dacca. The delegations of the two countries have now handed the agreement to their respective governments for consideration and approval according to the legal procedures of each country prior to the two governments exchanging letters to acknowledge the agreement. However, the initialed agreement is now in effect on temporary basis while waiting for approval of both sides.

According to this agreement, Thailand's airline can fly from Bangkok to Rangoon, Dacca, Katmandu, Delhi with a choice of one more point from among Bahrain, Kuwait, Dhahran, Abu Dhabi and Dubai, while Bangladesh's airline is allowed to fly from Dacca to Rangoon, Bangkok and two more points from among Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Manila, Hong Kong and Tokyo. Thai International and Bangladesh Biman will be allowed to make two flights per week.

The Communications Ministry has agreed with the government committee's negotiations with Bangladesh and has proposed that the cabinet consider and approve the draft agreement before the Foreign Ministry officially approves it and exchanges letters of acknowledgement with that country. The cabinet approved the ministry's proposal.

The cabinet then considered aid for the Lao People's Democratic Republic as proposed by the Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Ministry informed the cabinet that Laos has been facing a severe shortage of rice due to drought, and proposed that Thailand should give aid to that country in order to demonstrate its good will to strengthen friendly relations between the two neighboring countries. The cabinet decided to send 1,000 sacks of glutinous rice, 500 sacks of ordinary rice and 1,000 sacks of salt to help Laos.

The Finance Ministry then informed the cabinet that Thailand's economy is going to face a trade deficit and foreign exchange imbalance due to increasing imports of oil, the value of which is expected to be at 35 to 40 percent of the total value of the country's imports. The ministry proposed that a working committee be set up to seek oil and energy saving measures, as is being done in many foreign countries. The committee will be chaired by Communications Minister Kasem Chatikawanit while other members of the committee are Prawit Ruyaphon, Siwawong Changkhasiri, Prasert na Saku, M.R. Chatmongkhon Sonakun, Prathip Sonthisuwan, representatives, one each, from the Defense, Interior and Communications ministries and from the National Security Council, Dr Sawiti Phothiwihok, Phisit Phakkrasem-- who will also serve as the committee secretary--and Tophong Wachanasawat, assistant to the committee secretary.

The working committee is assigned to urgently work out and propose to the cabinet necessary measures to save oil and fuel and is authorized to request advice, statistics and other needed information on this matter from government agencies, state enterprises, organizations and private enterprises concerned. The cabinet approved the establishment of this working committee.

#### KRIANGSAK DISCUSSES LETTER FROM CARTER, OTHER MATTERS

BK041600Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan this morning granted an interview to newsmen at Don Muang Airport after welcoming Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi of Iran. He told them that he had received a letter from President Jimmy Carter. The letter was handed to him by the U.S. ambassador to Thailand during their meeting yesterday. The prime minister declined to reveal the contents of the letter on grounds of etiquette, but said that he had requested approval from the writer, and that if President Carter does not object he would inform the public of the letter's contents.

The prime minister revealed that he had also received a letter from Lao Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane through the Lao charge d'affaires to Thailand, and a letter from Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of Vietnam. Asked if he had received any invitations to visit those countries, the prime minister said that he would reveal that later on. He said, however, that invitations would not be made in the first place and that letters are the best that Thailand could expect. He said that since many countries--that is, the United States as well as the neighboring countries--are happy with Thailand's foreign policy, he believed the Thai people would also approve the government's work since it is being carried out in the interests of Thailand and the Thai people.

Asked about the rumors concerning renewed student activities and movements, the prime minister said he had received no reports to this effect. He stressed that all factions must unite for the sake of national survival and that this is what everyone is after because all of us realize how much we need to be united at this moment. He compared the situation we are in to clear water. Everyone is satisfied with it. So far he has received no reports that anybody is muddying the water. Everyone realizes that the nation needs unity now.

Asked what measures will be taken if some people try to disturb the situation, the prime minister answered that he is sure that nobody is trying to do so. Drastic action would be taken against anyone trying to disturb peace and order. Asked if he would invoke the powers vested to him under Article 27 of the constitution, he declined to answer, but said he would never tolerate or ignore any situation in which the interests of the people as a whole were endangered.

Asked if today's cabinet session was a special one, the prime minister said that it was a routine meeting to make up for the holidays. He did not want a backlog to pile up.

#### THAI-MALAYSIAN ANTIGUERRILLA DRIVE TO RESUME SOON

BK050905Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 4 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Thailand and Malaysia will soon launch a joint drive against communist guerrillas along their common border. Pol Lt Gen Angkun Thattanon, the Thai Border Patrol Police commissioner, said the Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee would meet in Kuala Lumpur next month to set targets and mark areas of operation. The two neighboring countries completed three joint antiguerrilla drives last year.

## POWERS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS EXPANDED

BK030559Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 31 Dec 77 BK

[Text] At the Interior Ministry on 29 December, after a meeting of authorities concerned, Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the deputy minister of interior, told newsmen that the meeting was summoned to brief the authorities on the powers of provincial governors. According to General Prem, the provincial governors from now on will be authorized to supervise and command the work of local administrative officials and police in their provinces. Under the new policy of the Ministry of Interior, provincial governors will be empowered to transfer, appoint, punish or reward policemen from chief inspectors down to the lowest police rank in their respective provinces. They will also have full authority and responsibility to implement plans and use personnel from provincial headquarters or provincial police divisions to help them whenever required. This new policy, General Prem said, will serve to put the maintenance of peace and good order of the provinces solely under the provincial governors. General Prem also confirmed that such a move did not mean that the authority of provincial police has been reduced.

In a separate press briefing Mr Lamrong Sunthonasathun, the director general of the Local Administration Department, told newsmen that under this new policy the governors have been invested with more responsibility, and they have to be involved in such suppression programs as antideforestation and crime suppression in their provinces.

## VOPT REPORTS FRONT COMMITTEE'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

BK030507Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand  
1000 GMT 31 Dec 77 BK

[New Year's message from the Committee for the Coordination of Patriotic and Democracy-Loving Forces--dated 31 December]

[Text] The year 1977 has ended, and we welcome 1978 with confidence in the victory of the Thai people's struggle for national independence, democracy and social justice. On the occasion of the new year, the Committee for the Coordination of Patriotic and Democracy-Loving Forces extends its deep respect to the workers, farmers, laborers, students, teachers, political parties and organizations and all people who love their country and democracy, both at home and abroad, who have heroically and steadfastly persisted in the struggle for national independence, democracy and social justice. We wish you success in your effort to consolidate unity and new victories in your struggle.

We extend our deep respect to commanders and combatants of the people's liberation armed forces, to cadres and the people in the base areas, to students and to all patriotic and democracy-loving people who have joined the armed struggle. We wish you all tremendous successes in the struggle to expand the guerrilla zones and to expand and consolidate base areas. We extend our deep respect to foreign friends all over the world who love justice and who have earnestly assisted and supported the just struggle of the Thai people. We wish you new success in your contributions to the cause of the oppressed people and nations.

We ardently welcome and greet patriotic, democracy- and justice-loving low-ranking civilian, military and police officials who have defected to the cause of the people, cooperated with and assisted them. We hope that you will continue to advance in this correct direction.

The masses of Thai people are stepping into the new year in a spirit of revolution, enthusiasm, vigor and boldness.

The trend of the time--that countries want independence, that nations want liberation and the people want revolution--has smashed the traitorous reactionary ruling clique which is rotting and nearing its doom. Over the past year the patriotic and democracy-loving forces have grown bigger and stronger in the fierce struggle against the enemy. The people's liberation armed forces of Thailand as well as other armed units of the people have taken the offensive and won splendid victories in their attacks against the enemy, better than in previous years. They have successfully expanded the guerrilla zones, revolutionary bases and people's political power areas. This has tremendously frightened the enemy. The patriotic and democracy-loving people of all strata, both at home and abroad, have risen up in opposition against the traitorous reactionary government, adopting various forms and methods of struggle and achieving splendid victories. The joint national and democratic front has advanced soundly, while justice-loving people the world over have fervently supported the just struggle of the Thai people. This has landed the traitorous reactionary ruling class in deep isolation and caused it tremendous confusion.

The reactionary ruling class is decaying with every passing day, especially following the crime it committed on 6 October 1976. The traitorous fascist Sa-ngat-Thanin government was responsible for numerous crimes: It sent reinforcements to suppress the people in the northeast, north, south and central areas, in a most brutal manner; it frantically restricted the personal freedom and rights of the people in the areas under its control; it worked hard to restore and expand the military and the political and economic influence of U.S. imperialism; it invited the Malaysian reactionary troops into the country to persecute and suppress our brothers in the south, which constituted a serious violation of national sovereignty; and it invited foreign monopoly capitalists to destroy the national economy. Its collusion in the plunder of the country brought difficulties and hardships to the people of all strata, especially the masses of working people. Faced with the country-selling, fascist, dictatorial, antinational and antipopular crimes committed by the reactionary government, the Thai people refuse to live under oppression and exploitation have risen up in struggle. They include those in the urban and rural areas, at home and abroad. Armed struggle, as well as struggle in other forms, has developed steadily, posing a serious threat to the clique's country-selling reactionary rule.

In a bid to prolong the decaying regime of oppression of the imperialists, big landlords and capitalists, U.S. imperialism backed warlord Kriangsak, its tricky henchman, and his men in staging a coup on 20 October 1977, and in order to deceive the people, it shifted the blame onto the Thanin clique. Nevertheless, the new government is as country-selling, dictatorial, antinational and antipopular as the Sa-ngat-Thanin government. The only difference is that the new government is more serious in its campaign to deceive the people. However, the people are aware of what the reactionary Kriangsak government is up to in its double-faced policy of simultaneously coupling propaganda campaigns with suppression operations.

The clique has clamored about perserving national independence while diligently serving U.S. imperialism's designs to control Thailand. Isn't it the Kriangsak warlord clique which is then destroying national independence? The clique has invited the U.S. imperialists to set up military bases and intelligence stations in Thailand and has also invited troops of the Malaysian reactionary clique into the country to suppress our people in the south. Immediately after it took over power, the Kriangsak government stepped up country-selling crimes. It tried to persuade foreign monopoly capitalists to exploit Thailand's natural resources and the Thai people. It has also pretended to be democratic, but in fact it was this Kriangsak warlord clique which once, in collusion with other reactionary cliques, hatched various assassination plots against the people's activists and leaders. It instigated the 6 October bloodbath and hysterically arrested and massacred the patriotic and democracy-loving people. It also abrogated the constitution.

Warlord Kriangsak lied that the clique would give freedom to the people, but it has continued to oppress and threaten them--and the press--through fascist laws and orders. Warlord Kriangsak said he stands for the interests of workers, but what he said was only aimed at deceiving the workers and dividing the working movement. This clique, in collusion with other cliques, is also responsible for the arrest, torture and assassination of labor leaders. Isn't the warlord Kriangsak known for his involvement in the embezzlement of the Thai guards' salaries? At the time when our farmers were hard hit by natural calamity, the clique thought of securing more than 20 billion baht in foreign loans to buy weapons for suppression instead of thinking of helping the farmers. Its narcotics suppression policy has not only stirred up mocking laughter among the Thai people, but has been seen by foreigners as nothing but a show. This is because warlord Kriangsak himself is known all over the world as a major drug producer and trafficker in Thailand.

The clique has publicized the policy of establishing friendly relations with Thailand's neighbors in Indochina, but again it is the Kriangsak warlord clique which give support and cooperation to the reactionary remnants' subversive activities against Indochinese countries.

In order to cope with these tricks and ruses of the country-selling reactionary ruling clique, the people must increase their vigilance and consolidate their unity. They must resort to all possible forms and tactics of struggle to resolutely expose and attack the clique's lies, its corruption, its country-selling crimes, and its oppression. In order to achieve independence, democracy and prosperity for the country, the people must adopt the tactic of armed struggle, coordinate other forms of struggle with armed struggle in order to seize political power, and topple the country-selling reactionary government which represents the interests of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. Only then will the people be able to build a new Thailand which has independence, democracy and prosperity in accordance with their wishes. The Committee for the Coordination of the Patriotic and Democracy-Loving Forces is confident of the cooperation among political parties, mass organizations, various nationalities, believers of various religions, and all patriotic and democracy-loving forces, both at home and abroad, in their effort to push ahead and expand the joint national and democratic front.

The dawn ahead is bright. The revolutionary spirit of the masses is bold and vigorous. The enemy is becoming increasingly disheartened and making a hysterical last ditch effort. The people must take their destiny in their hands. They must strengthen their unity and work harder to overcome all difficulties. They must achieve progress in their efforts to overthrow the traitorous reactionary government. The people are bound to win! Comrades in arms, march ahead!

[Signed] The Committee for the Coordination of the Patriotic and Democracy-Loving Forces, 31 December 1977

#### BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN--The World Bank has provided an interest free \$71 million loan to assist family planning programs in Thailand, according to the director of the Family Health Division. The repayment for this loan will be 50 years. The Family Health Division director revealed that in the past fiscal year the Ministry of Public Health had given family planning services to over 780,000 patients. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 22 Dec 77 BK]

OFFICIAL: CAMBODIA BROKE 'SECRET NEGOTIATIONS' AGREEMENT

OW041634Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1553 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[By Francis Devon]

[Excerpt] Peking, Jan. 4 (AFP)--Vietnam has accused Cambodia of having broken an agreement on "secret negotiations" concerning the border problem between the two countries, a reliable source said here tonight.

A first secretary at the Vietnamese Embassy here told an advisor at the Japanese Embassy this afternoon that "originally there was a mutual agreement to settle the border dispute by mutual secret negotiations, but Cambodia violated the agreement".

The Vietnamese official was referring to statements made by the Cambodian authorities last Saturday. The Vietnamese side, he declared, "would not accept the mediation by any third country about the border dispute".

The official went on to say that the Vietnamese diplomats stationed in Phnom Penh would remain in the Cambodian capital until Jan. 7, the ultimatum set by the Cambodian Government for them to leave the territory of Democratic Cambodia. The source quoted the diplomat as saying Vietnam had not intended to go so far as the "temporary break" in diplomatic relations between Phnom Penh and Hanoi, however bad the situation had become on the border.

HANOI RADIO CAMBODIAN SERVICE ON TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP

BK050942Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 5 Jan 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Preserving the Great Bonds of Friendship With the Cambodian People Has Been and Continues To Be the Main, Unchanging Policy of the VCP and the Government and people of the SRV"]

[Text] Vietnam and Cambodia are two fraternal countries which share common borders, mountain ranges and rivers. Since time immemorial the parties and peoples of the two countries have always united, fought shoulder-to-shoulder, provided support and assistance to each other, shared woe and weal, and together achieved their respective victories, creating a special relationship between Vietnam and Cambodia.

In fact, history has recorded that since the beginning the Communist Party, Government and people of Vietnam have regarded the special relations with the Communist Party and people of Cambodia as their sacred cause and as an important factor in the struggle full of trials and difficulties against the common enemy in the past, as well as for the current cause of socialist construction.

The events in the past third of a century confirm that the Vietnamese Communist Party, Government and people have made every effort to safeguard and preserve the great bonds of friendship with the Cambodian Communist Party and people, wisely mixing a pure patriotism with proletarian internationalism, following their own line of independence and sovereignty while constantly respecting their friend's line of independence and sovereignty and loyally striving to tighten the bonds of militant solidarity and mutual trust, thereby enabling the peoples of the two countries, who had already been close to each other in the common cause for national liberation, to become closer to each other in the cause of socialist construction and territorial defense for the sake of each country's prosperity and happiness.

Regarding border issues between neighboring countries, it is the policy of the VCP and the SRV Government that the question of sovereignty and territorial integrity is a sacred question of all nations. Many neighboring countries have been brought to variance by historical border and territorial disputes, which may prove to be extremely complicated. Therefore, close and thorough study is warranted. The countries concerned should examine the question in the spirit of equality, mutual respect, friendship and good neighborliness and settle their differences through negotiations.

In the light of this spirit and especially in the present situation facilitated by the fact that Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have regained their independence and freedom, all difficulties and complications arising from the border issue can be overcome so that all parties concerned can build together a border of lasting friendship between the fraternal neighboring countries.

In this spirit, the SRV sat down at the negotiating table with the LPDR last July and signed a state border treaty between the two countries. As far as Cambodia is concerned, the Vietnamese people have consistently followed the initiative cited above and sincerely desire to join with Cambodia in reasonably settling the border problem in accordance with the appropriate interests of the people of each country.

The sincere and loyal sentiments of the VCP and the Vietnamese Government and people were solemnly declared in the political report of the VCP Central Committee's Executive Committee at the party's fourth congress, saying, "Fight to preserve and expand the special relations between the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples, increase the bonds of militant solidarity, enhance mutual trust and expand long-term cooperation and comprehensive mutual assistance between Vietnam and those two countries--fraternal Laos and Cambodia--on the basis of equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and respect for each other's reasonable interests."

Stemming from this unchanging and principled stand, during the more than 30 years struggle, of generations of Vietnamese people from fathers to sons united with the fraternal Cambodian people in the armed struggle against the common enemy of the two nations, and together they won victory, regaining independence and freedom for the people of each country.

Young men of the two countries spared no energy and shed much blood and sweat on the militant march toward various battlefields. How can one forget, how can one deny the historical evidence that at the time when the country was under aggression, when houses were reduced to rubble in the dark night of slavery, the internationalist Vietnamese combatants and the Vietnamese people, with their flesh and blood, made every effort to help the Cambodian people and army fight and defeat the enemy?

In a cable dated 30 January 1975 to the Executive Committee of the VCP Central Committee, the Executive Committee of the KCP Central Committee appreciated these profound sentiments shown by Vietnam and stressed that the KCP and the Cambodian people and the VCP and the Vietnamese people were united by sweat and blood and by the indestructible bonds of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship.

In a message sent on 26 November 1971 to Le Duan by Ieng Sary, a passage reads: "On this occasion, we should like to express our profound gratitude to the Vietnam Workers Party and the Vietnamese people for all the sacrifices of the fraternal Vietnamese combatants and people have made it possible for us to cope with a situation dangerous to the future of our two countries."

However, it is unfortunate that Cambodia has run counter to the tradition of solidarity forged at the cost of much sweat and blood of the peoples of the two countries. Their misplaced heart has turned them into enemies and made them cause sufferings and sorrows to the (families) of those whose brothers, sons or daughters sacrificed their lives in the recent struggle against the United States and for the sake of the independence and freedom of the Cambodian people. What hurts us most was that they beheaded, disembowelled and cut out the livers of Vietnamese women and children, burned down houses, looted property and tore Vietnamese babies into pieces.

In a communique issued on 2 January, the World Peace Council expressed shock and indignation at the large-scale suppression and atrocities committed by the Cambodian armed forces on Vietnamese territory, acts which have harmed thousands of Vietnamese civilians. The Vietnamese people have shown extreme patience and self-restraint. However, the Vietnamese people have finally been compelled to take self-defense measures in order to defend the sacred sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country, to protect their lives and property and their peaceful labor.

Although this bloodshed was entirely caused by the Cambodian side, the latter has instead slanderously accused Vietnam of aggression against Cambodia. The Cambodian side has held Vietnam responsible for whatever happened at the border between the two countries and has tried to fan the flames of national hatred with the aim of avoiding responsibility before world and domestic public opinion.

In the face of this deplorable situation, Vietnam has remained steadfast in its search for a means to restore solidarity and has proposed that the two sides begin negotiations without delay at any level with a view to settling the border question between the two countries in a spirit of brotherhood.

This correct, amicable stand of the SRV Government is receiving powerful support from progressive public opinion around the whole world, including the Cambodian people, for this stand is in accordance with the reasonable interests of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples and of the revolutionary cause of the world's peoples.

As Premier Pham Van Dong clearly stated in his interview with VNA: If the Cambodian side continues causing national hatred, encroaching on Vietnam's sovereignty and territory and perpetrating crimes against the Vietnamese people and if it refuses to hold negotiations, it must be held fully responsible.

The Vietnamese people are convinced that the heavy clouds hanging over the current relations between Vietnam and Cambodia as a result of the Cambodian side's provocations will certainly be dispelled. The bonds of solidarity and friendship between the peoples of the two countries are the fruition of the protracted struggle of the peoples of the two countries. They cannot be shattered by any force.

#### VNA REPORTS NGUYEN DUY TRINH REMARKS ON ARRIVAL IN MALAYSIA

OW041607Y Hanoi VNA English 1547 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 4--Nguyen Duy Trinh, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived in Kuala Lumpur yesterday on an official visit to Malaysia at the invitation of the Government of the Federation of Malaysia. He is accompanied by Vo Dong Giang, vice minister for foreign affairs, and Le Duy Trinh, vice minister of agriculture.

Nguyen Duy Trinh was welcomed on his arrival by A. Rithauddeen, minister for foreign affairs, and other high-ranking officials of Malaysia, and many foreign diplomats in Kuala Lumpur.

In his statement at the airport, Nguyen Duy Trinh pointed out that in the spirit of equality, mutual understanding and respect and with goodwill, on both sides, although they have different social systems, it is entirely possible for Vietnam and Malaysia to co-exist in peace and friendship, cooperate with each other in many fields in the interests of each country and the common interests of the region, and contribute to the cause of peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia.

#### RADIO CITES INDIAN NEWSPAPERS ON CARTER'S VISIT

OW050955Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[Text] U.S. President Carter's visit to India from 1 to 3 January caused a wave of protest throughout the country. Many people in New Delhi demonstrated to demand an end to the U.S. production of neutron bombs and the dismantlement of U.S. military bases on Diego Garcia.

The paper PATRIOT criticized President Carter's intention to make amends in the Indian foreign policy. Another Indian paper pointed out that the U.S. must change its policy toward this region if it wants to improve its relations toward India. The INDIAN TIMES carried an open letter from Congressman (?Kuchel) urging Carter to stop putting pressure on India.

#### PLO OFFICIAL IN HANOI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON ANNIVERSARY

OW041653Y Hanoi VNA English 1640 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Jan 4--The representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) held a press conference here tonight to celebrate the 13th anniversary of the armed struggle day of the Palestinians (January 1st).

Ali Ahmad Fayad, representative of the PLO in Hanoi, in a statement to newsmen, strongly condemned Israel and the U.S. for their attempts to break the unity of Arab countries and destroy progressive forces in the Middle East, first of all, the revolutionary forces of the Palestinian people. He reaffirmed that the unswerving stand of the Palestinian people is to persist in their war of resistance in the interests of the Arab people and for their own inviolable national rights.

"We are resolved to foil all enemy schemes and acts and achieve our basic national rights, including the right to return to our homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to establish an independent state," he stated.

Ali Ahmad Fayad then gave a film show on the valiant armed struggle of the Palestinian people for their sacred rights.

#### NHAN DAN COMMENTARY SCORES ISRAELI STUBBORNESS

OW050751Y Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 5--"Israel is proving more and more stubborn in its approach to the Middle East issue," NHAN DAN says in a commentary today. The paper points to the role of the U.S. in this issue, which is high in the program of talks between President Carter and almost all top leaders of the governments of the countries he is visiting.

The paper says: "The Jerusalem meeting is far from being a breakthrough to a solution of the conflict. Serious difficulties threaten to disrupt the separate negotiations which have just begun."

Exposing the nature of the "Begin peace plan", the paper notes: "Clearly, Israel is not willing to make any substantial concessions on decisive questions for a durable peace in the Middle East; Israel must completely withdraw from the Arab territories it occupies and the Palestinian people's national rights, including the right to establish an independent state, must be achieved".

Following the Ismailia meeting, Israel has been proving more and more stubborn," NHAN DAN notes. The paper attacks the U.S. schemes to further isolate the resistance forces of Palestine and the PLO and to get more countries to support the separate negotiations in Cairo.

"The big difficulties the 'Begin peace plan' is facing prove that a decisive factor for an equitable peace in this area can only be true respect for the Palestinian people's inviolable national rights, including the right to establish an independent state," NHAN DAN stresses.

#### TON DUC THANG CONFERS AWARDS ON OUTSTANDING GROUPS

BK021547Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Dec 77 BK

[Text] On the occasion of the new year, 1 January 1978, President Ton Duc Thang has awarded bouquets of flowers to the following groups for their achievements in work and study in 1977:

1. The people and cadres of Gia Loc district, Hai Hung Province.
2. The agricultural sector of Go Cong district, Tien Giang Province.
3. The agricultural sector of Quang Ngai city, Nghia Binh Province.
4. The people, cadres and armed forces of Thanh Binh district, Quang Nam-Danang Province.
5. The people, cadres and armed forces of Chau Thanh district, An Giang Province.
6. The cadres, workers and people who have participated in building the Ke Go worksite in Nghe Tinh Province.
7. The people and cadres of My Tu district, Hau Giang Province.
8. The Nghia Dan forest exploitation site of the (Song Hieu) forest exploitation corporation in Nghe Tinh Province.
9. The 27 July machine cooperative in Hai Duong city, Hai Hung Province.
10. The Chien Thang tailor enterprise of the tailor corporation, affiliated with the Ministry of Light Industry.
11. The worksite for building steel rolling plant No 650, affiliated with the Ministry of Engineering and Metals.
12. The Thai Nguyen power plant of the power corporation, affiliated with the Ministry of Power and Coal.
13. The enterprise in charge of installing the power line and station of Zone 1 of the corporation for installing power lines and stations, affiliated with the Ministry of Power and Coal.
14. The Danang rubber factory.
15. The southern oil and gas corporation.
16. Geological team No 24 of the Geological General Department.
17. The Nghe Tinh materials corporation.
18. Worksite No 74 of Building Corporation 2, affiliated with the Ministry of Communications and Transportation.
19. The foreign trade corporation in Tien Giang Province.
20. The trade sector in Minh Hai Province.
21. The people and cadres of Quang Nam-Danang Province.
22. The statistics sector in Ben Tre Province.
23. The polytechnic college in Ho Chi Minh City.
24. The Ho Chi Minh City general film studio of the Ministry of Culture and Information.
25. The October state farm in Ha Tuyen Province.

## INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES REPORTEDLY FULFILL 1977 PLAN

OWO30637Y Hanoi VNA in English 0300 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 3--The engineering and metal industries in Vietnam overfulfilled their 1977 plan by 2.4 percent for output, and surpassed the 1976 plan by 34 percent.

It has supplied agriculture with 6,800 tons of equipment for land reclamation 12,000 mechanical pumps, 2,900 12-hp diesel motors, 45,000 insecticide sprayers and more than 16 million farm implements. Four engineering plants in Hanoi have supplied economic branches with more than 6,340 metal-cutting machines, transformers, diesel motors and other machines, and more than 9,400 electric motors. The agricultural engineering plant has produced 1,600 tractors and 35,000 insecticide sprayers.

The sea transport company has fulfilled its plan for transporting goods abroad. Haiphong port has fulfilled its cargo handling plan seven days ahead of time. The freight handled at the port was 5.4 percent above plan. The chemical industry has overfulfilled its plan by 5 percent in total output value, surpassing the 1976 plan by 16 percent. The output of nitrogenous fertilizer, insecticide, motor car and tractor tyres was up from 16 to 88.5 percent. Thirty food factories and companies have fulfilled their plans ahead of schedule.

In 1977, the Cuu Long state-run detergent factory in Ho Chi Minh City produced more than 13,000 tons of detergent. This is almost half the output of all the 7 detergent factories in southern Vietnam. The factory has fulfilled its yearly plan 10 days ahead of time. By December 18, the "Vietnam" joint state-private soap factory had met its yearly target, producing more than 3,100 tons of detergent and more than 200 tons of toilet soap.

The Dona cannery in the Bien Hoa industrial centre in 1977 produced 2,000 tons of canned food for export, 900 tons above plan. The Dong Nai export clothes factory has topped its yearly plan by nine percent for gross output value. In the last 10 days of this year, the Ha Tien cement plant produced an extra 20,000 tons of cement.

## BUILDING INDUSTRY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1977 REPORTED

OWO50249Y Hanoi VNA in English 0235 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 5--Vietnam's building industry in 1977 built 834,000 square metres of housing, almost 600,000 of which were in urban and industrial areas, and more than 234,000 others at state farms lumber camps and new economic zones.

Although the building industry did not meet the requirements for housing as yet, the investment and floor space increased by 28 to 60 percent over the previous year. 1977 was the building industry's peak year so far in terms of housing construction. Besides residential houses, the industry completed 14 water stations, 120 kilometres of pipeline and 95 wells.

In 1977, more than 1,000 families of workers and public employees in Ho Chi Minh City moved to new flats allotted by the government. Two hundred and forty flats at former housing blocks were repaired and turned into rest homes and recreation centres for cadres, workers and public servants.

1977 was also a hard year for the Ministry of Supplies' building service. It ran short of everything, from building materials and equipment to manpower. However, it completed almost 100 projects, including 140,000 cubic metres of reservoirs, 35,000 square metres of warehouses and workshops, 13,000 square metres of residential and working houses, 17,500 square metres of roads and yards and 100 kilometres of oil pipeline.

## LEADERS ADDRESS HANOI MEETING ON 1978 EMULATION DRIVE

BK030700Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Dec 77 BK

[Reportage on 31 December Hanoi meeting organized by the Hanoi municipal people's committee and trade union federation "to launch a concerted socialist emulation movement to engage in productive labor and to practice thrift in order to successfully carry out the 1978 state plan"--portions recorded]

[Summary] On the afternoon of 31 December the Hanoi municipal people's committee and trade union federation organized a meeting at the Hanoi workers' club to launch a concerted socialist emulation movement to engage in productive labor and to practice thrift in order to fulfill or overfulfill the 1978 state plan.

"Comrades Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and chairman of the party Central Committee Emulation Department, Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Hanoi municipal party committee secretary; Tran Vy, chairman of the Hanoi municipal people's committee; the comrade leaders of the Hanoi municipal trade union federation and VFF committee, representatives from various sectors and mass organizations, and a delegation of Hanoi National Assembly deputies attended the meeting to share the joy over past successes with the Hanoi people and to join them in vigorously beginning to carry out the 1978 state plan."

In a report presented at the meeting Comrade Tran Vy, chairman of the Hanoi municipal people's committee, reviewed the achievements of the concerted socialist emulation movement to engage in productive labor and to practice thrift in Hanoi in 1977.

"In regard to the tasks to be carried out in the 1978 Hanoi emulation movement, Comrade Tran Vy said:

[Begin recording] "The new year is an especially important year for fulfilling the 1976-1980 second 5-year plan. We must continue to promote the right to socialist collective ownership, develop the Hanoi people's socialist emulation movement, exploit all potentials and concentrate our intelligence and efforts on overcoming all difficulties, successfully implementing the 1978 state plan and positively helping implement the resolution of the third session of the National Assembly. All installations, sectors and echelons in Hanoi must effect a drastic change in thinking, organization and management, uphold the spirit of collective ownership, take the initiative in overcoming the habit of depending on others, the wait-and-see attitude and a lack of the sense of responsibility, have adequately strong organizations to insure fulfillment of each task, achieve close coordination in performing work according to large-scale production methods, and maintain discipline.

"We must resolutely abide by the law, strengthen our managerial activities, make full use of all social labor forces, increase labor productivity, practice thrift in production and consumption, and make full use of equipment capacity, materials and raw materials on hand in order to build material and technical bases, strengthen our economic potentials and develop production.

"In the social field, we must uniformly combine educational, economic and administrative measures in order to eliminate all manifestations of illegal business activities and to compel all those who are fit for work to work and behave honestly in business.

"The premier's directives clearly outline the targets, contents and methods of the masses' socialist emulation movement. Each sector, echelon and grassroots unit must thoroughly understand and implement these directives. All grassroots units must carry out [words indistinct] and hold conferences of workers and civil servants and congresses of cooperative members in order to strictly carry out democratization and to enable the masses to genuinely become their own masters and to discuss the targets, norms and measures for carrying out the three revolutions at the grassroots level. We must pay special attention to formulating and carrying out technical plans and plans for re-organizing production, rationally organizing the work force and for establishing (?discipline) regulations according to government statutes on managing enterprises.

"All administrative organs must continue to serve production and the people, and combat all manifestations of bureaucratism and the evil habit of causing trouble for the people. Through the masses' emulation movement we must develop and constantly expand the body of progressive people, turn mediocre people into progressive ones and gradually reduce the number of backward people. All sectors and units must pay attention to setting progressive examples and strive to motivate everyone to learn from and to emulate those who have set progressive examples, with a view to building a new pattern of thinking and management.

"Through the masses' revolutionary movements the administration and the mass organizations, under party leadership, must vigorously surge forward, intensify all aspects of activity and harmoniously coordinate their actions such as determining the targets of emulation and making a specific division of labor for each organization in providing guidance for the socialist emulation movement, while doing their very best to boost production. We must insure that laborers feel at ease so that they can enthusiastically accelerate production and intensify other aspects of activity." [end recording]

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Le Thanh Nghi praised the achievements scored in the past year by the Hanoi compatriots and combatants who have made a worthy contribution to the general achievements of the people nationwide in socialist construction and socialist transformation. He said:

[Begin recording] "The concerted socialist emulation movement in 1978 must be most satisfactorily organized and must aim at the really basic requirements for increasing social labor productivity, practicing thrift and building a new managerial pattern and a new labor style and way of life, and at resolutely struggling to combat all negative and corrupt manifestations in the economy and social life. From the very first days of the new year, we must organize the mass revolutionary movement on the basis of promoting the laboring people's right to socialist collective ownership. The mass revolutionary movement to emulate in productive labor with a high sense of collective ownership is the combined result of the task of providing guidance for carrying out this movement, the economic managerial task and the propaganda and educational task.

"According to the experience acquired by Hanoi as well as by Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa and several localities in the south, in order to insure that the labor emulation movement attains high productivity, all sectors at the central level and all provinces and cities must do their very best to regularly supply production installations with fuel, raw materials, other materials, spare parts, repair equipment and other means. We must clearly determine the requirements [words indistinct] and the level of consumption of materials, increase mechanical efficiency, secure substitutes for raw materials and materials, and insure that [words indistinct] norms are fulfilled.

"Leading and managerial organs must genuinely care for the life of workers engaged in production and must first of all insure that they acquire high technical and professional skills and that workers who perform heavy work lead a decent life and have better housing facilities and sufficient consumer goods.

"We must protect workers' health and satisfactorily organize the livelihood of workers in areas engaged in production and construction; within army units engaged in economic building in critical areas and in the work forces in the new economic areas. We must exhort outstanding laborers to high productivity, satisfactorily use the body of scientific, technical and professional cadres--including the brothers and cadres who had worked under the former regime in the south--and correctly observe the principle of 'to each according to his work'. In 1978 we must urgently revise and improve several urgent matters concerning the wage and premium system, apply the piece-work system in production installations on the basis of set labor norms, and strictly observe state regulations on market prices and two-way economic agreements with a view to encouraging the people to enthusiastically produce, fulfill their obligation and sell great quantities of agricultural products to the state.

"We must strive to satisfactorily perform the ideological task with a view to thoroughly understanding the party's line, policies and viewpoints from top to bottom. We must teach the masses to heighten their socialist awareness, self-reliance and sense of responsibility and develop their concept of socialist collective ownership; severely criticize skeptical attitudes, passive thinking and habitual dependence on others, and resolutely combat all negative and corrupt manifestations. We must pursue our struggle within the party, among the people, in party organizations, administrative organs, army units, mass organizations and in all sectors, echelons and grassroots units. Organizations at various echelons must improve their inspection of their internal ranks and regularly practice self-criticism and criticism. Organs at the central echelon and cadres in charge of leadership and management at various echelons and sectors must severely criticize and set good examples for lower echelons.

"We must enforce state law against those who have stolen public property, taken bribes, used their positions to oppress the people, or seriously violated the people's right to collective ownership--whether these offenders are within the party organization or in the administration, army, security forces or mass organizations. We must motivate public opinion to vigorously condemn, prevent and eliminate all negative manifestations in society while simultaneously praising good men and good deeds more. In society, it is necessary to make full use of the strength of the machinery of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to combine educational and administrative prosecuting measures in order to eliminate all manifestations of illegal business activities, and compel those fit for work to work. We must satisfactorily combine and organize the forces of party members, youth union members and others and have them participate in maintaining public order and security in the cities and the rural areas." [applause] [end recording]

"Comrade Le Thanh Nghi noted that the Hanoi party organization and people must satisfactorily perform the following tasks in order to comprehensively fulfill or overfulfill the 1978 state plan and the second 5-year state plan:

- "1. Everyone must thoroughly understand the significance of the objectives and contents of the concerted socialist emulation movement, promptly review the experience of progressive units and individuals in the 1977 emulation movement, and draw good lessons in order to vigorously develop the concerted socialist emulation movement.
- "2. All initiatives must be recognized and everyone encouraged to suggest initiatives or apply initiatives aimed at the two major requirements of making full use of social labor and the labor time and strictly saving materials and securing great quantities of materials as substitutes for imports.

"3. It is necessary to pay special attention to the three-improvements emulation movement in managerial, administrative and specialized organs and to strictly implement the premier's directives on combating bureaucratism, officiousness and habitually causing trouble for the people.

"4. It is necessary to satisfactorily educate and motivate party members and trade union members and to develop the role of the emulation heroes and combatants as a nucleus for pushing the concerted socialist emulation movement.

"Comrade Le Thanh Nghi hoped that the provinces and cities nationwide would concertedly emulate Hanoi in creating a revolutionary movement of the entire party, people and army in order to successfully complete all tasks set for 1978 by the party and the state."

Comrade Truong Chinh wished the Hanoi compatriots good health in the new year, and great success in overfulfilling the 1978 state plan.

The delegates approved a letter to be addressed to the party Central Committee, the National Assembly and the government pledging to accelerate the concerted socialist emulation movement. The meeting ended amid martial music.

#### NHAN DAN URGES EXPLOITATION OF ALL PRODUCTION POTENTIALS

BK031114Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Dec 77 BK

[NHAN DAN 30 December editorial: "Exploit All Potentials To Produce Plenty of Wealth for Society"]

[Text] Our country's economy, though still poor, possesses many great potentials to develop. These include untapped sources of abundant labor forces and fertile land and our material and technical bases which, though still small, have not been utilized to their full production capacity. In agriculture, the productivity of crops and the ratio of cultivated to uncultivated land are still low and the area of virgin and fallow land remains large. In other economic sectors and fields of operations, due to the low ratio of useful manhours, only half of the capacity of equipment and machinery has been utilized.

Potentials to increase labor productivity are not small. To exploit and fully utilize the potentials now existing or to be created in the future constitutes an important guideline of the second 5-year plan and specifically of the 1978 plan.

The government report at the recent National Assembly session pointed out major guidance criteria which stress self-reliance--positively and firmly relying on the valuable and abundant source of labor forces to most rapidly and satisfactorily exploit land, forests, seas and other resources along with the material and technical bases now available and to be built in the near future in order to create many use values in accordance with the requirements for developing the economy, accelerating exports and improving the people's living standards.

Thoroughly understanding the above-mentioned guidance, each person, branch, unit and locality must utilize all existing potentials on the one hand and constantly create new ones on the other. First of all, all the labor forces and facilities in the country must be fully utilized to create more grain and food and all sources of fuel and raw and other materials, labor, tools, equipment and spare parts. At the same time, the existing equipment must be employed satisfactorily and materials used thriftily.

One single manhour wasted in a day is not considerable, but if everyone wastes an hour of the 8-hour workday, one eighth of the capability to create use values will be lost. In other words, one eighth of social assets is lost. Wasting half the output of one machine is not singularly important, but if only half of the capacity of all the existing machinery is utilized, we will lose half of our production capability. The waste of 15 to 20 percent of materials in a production unit does not constitute a huge loss. However, if such a waste were suffered in all production units, the loss of materials throughout the country would be colossal.

To create more use value, all these existing potentials must be fully utilized by all means. Each inch of land, each square meter of water surface, each manhour, each revolution per minute of machinery and each unit of material must be exploited in an efficient manner. To create more use value by exploiting all the existing potentials constitutes a correct viewpoint on guiding economic activities. It specifically manifests the viewpoints concerning self-reliance and the right to collective ownership of the laboring people who are surging forward on the basis of strongly developing intrinsic factors and who, though treasuring international cooperation, do not depend on it. Only by doing so can we effectively overcome the imbalance of our country's economy.

With respect to grain, food and consumer goods as well as raw, technical and other materials, it is impossible to accept a situation in which a locality with much land is short of manpower, grain and food, and in which a production unit with a full complement of workers and machinery cannot develop production. Each unit, locality, installation and branch must pose and answer the following questions for themselves: Where are the existing potentials? How can they be most satisfactorily exploited?

The optimum utilization and exploitation of existing potentials to accelerate production and create more assets for society significantly influences our efforts to change the situation, overcome immediate difficulties, promote economic and cultural development and improve the people's standard of living.

NHAN DAN URGES CHANGES IN WAYS OF THINKING, WORKING

BK041310Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jan 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 2 January editorial: "Let's Change Our Ways of Thinking and Working"]

[Text]        encountering difficulties, many people become confused and thus unable to understand the basic situation. Our nation's revolution has just shifted from one stage to another, and many new difficulties loom. If we continue to follow our previous views and workstyle, we will be unable to fully realize our new advantages and possibilities. Only through a new and different workstyle can we overcome difficulties in making the best use of our capabilities to advance the revolution.

Despite the lasting difficulties caused by the backward economy, war devastation and the consequences of colonialism, we are still endowed with basic strengths and great potentials. These include the strength of a fairly large independent and unified nation, having many potentials, the strength of socialism in which the laboring people can exercise their right to collective ownership, the strength of correct and creative policy lines, the strength of an heroic, valiant and intelligent population, and the strength of the great international prestige of the party and the people of Vietnam. These strengths are factors that can guarantee our national development along the road toward socialism.

There are now abundant strengths and great potentials awaiting our exploitation, including the strength of the existing work force which has numerically increased and qualitatively improved with every passing day and which comprises more than 23 million people of working age. This figure will increase by 1 million per year. The professional skills of these people and their academic and political knowledge have been increasingly improved. We also have a substantial work force which can meet high technical standards and which includes many technical cadres. We also have our most valuable treasure: manpower. Our people are diligent and valiant; they have gone through many wars and have forged for themselves a determination to pursue a protracted revolutionary struggle.

We must work first of all on land--both land which is already under cultivation and land which can be developed--and on the surface of lakes, ponds, rivers and seas. Although our industrial basis is still small, it is closely linked with agriculture, is designed to serve agriculture and will be increasingly equipped with more machinery and tools. Inability to fully and satisfactorily utilize manpower, land, machinery and equipment is still found more or less everywhere. There are no agricultural cooperatives reported able to exploit their manpower resources by getting more than 300 work days a year.

It is necessary for everybody to observe a regular 8-10 hour daily work schedule, during which they must, with a rational labor output, use all the land and water areas--including ricefields, orchards, ponds, lakes, rivers and canals--in order to sow two to three crops a year and thereby produce more wealth. We still can carry out a redivision of work among the local work force to develop cultivation and animal husbandry and, in some places, forestry, fishing and sideline trades. We do not have much industrial fertilizer, but we have other kinds which are abundant and very necessary for crop cultivation and which are irreplaceable by industrial fertilizer--namely green manure and animal manure which are still being wasted and the production of which have not yet been vigorously promoted.

Many factories have failed to satisfactorily exploit the capacity of their workers, and the numbers of hours worked are still very low. Many items of machinery and equipment are only half utilized. If we know how to use our strengths in the best way, they will help us double or even triple our production and will thereby create further strength.

We still have many untouched potentials. We can produce more raw materials from different natural resources for various industries, including consumer goods and production materials. Many manual tools, including those made from iron and steel, remain idle and scattered in many areas.

In order to step up the building of the material basis for production and the building of homes, schools and dispensaries, we should exploit many kinds of construction materials from the various resources available.

The reason these great strengths have not yet been satisfactorily utilized is that many people do not have a correct attitude. They adopt a wait-and-see attitude and lack the initiative, creativity and a determination to achieve self-sufficiency. Dependency is the root cause of their weaknesses. A dependent collective can never create a good life for itself, and therefore cannot contribute to stepping up the revolution of the entire nation.

Each sector, unit and person, especially Communist Party members and those who hold leading positions in various production and nonproduction units, must be fully aware of party thinking and must seriously reevaluate the work force under their control and their capacity, engage in criticism and self-criticism, decide on targets and measures to be taken by parent branches and units, and move forward with the revolutionary momentum of a people who previously dared to declare war on imperialism and won final victory with their bare hands.

Firmly grasping the party lines and ideological guidance are the main decisive factors for all the victories of the revolution. The general line and ideological guidance must be transformed into concrete revolutionary actions of the entire party, people and armed forces, including the smallest elements working in either production or nonproduction units.

We must declare war on poverty and backwardness, on difficulties and hardships and on those ways of thinking and working which are inconsistent with the new situation and tasks; be determined to change the situation; bravely engage in productive labor and other activities; and devote our highest labor output and work efficiency to building our prosperous nation and our new, bountiful and modern life.

#### NHAN DAN URGES SATISFACTORY FULFILLMENT OF GRAIN OBLIGATION

BK030830Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Dec 77 BK

[NHAN DAN 20 December editorial: "Satisfactorily Fulfill the Grain Obligation in the 10-Month Crop Season"]

[Text] Despite the adverse weather affecting the 1977 agricultural production and the difficulties confronting grain collection, many provinces have made every effort to insure that their grain collection efforts produce the best results.

Hai Hung has been a leading province in the north in the quantity of grain collected and the rate at which collection is carried out. Provinces in the former fifth region have also overfulfilled the planned norms, with Gia Lai-Cong Tum satisfactorily carrying out the processing and collection of secondary crop products. Leading southern provinces in the quantity of grain collected are Hau Giang and Minh Hai, but they have been able to fulfill only 63.8 percent and 67.7 percent respectively of the planned norms. Though the amount of grain collected in Thuan Hai is small, that province has achieved 101 percent of the assigned quota.

Over the past few years only half of the cooperatives in the country have fulfilled their grain quota. Efforts to achieve a balance between grain production and consumption have met with difficulties due to the slow increase in production resulting from bad weather, ineffective management and increasing requirements.

The procurement of grain and the control of consumption are ineffective and the processing and procurement of secondary crop products are still poor. Although the state has made increasing capital investments in agriculture, the amount of grain collected has become smaller and smaller. The quantity of grain squandered by peasants is relatively large, notably in the Mekong delta provinces.

In order to achieve a firm balance between grain production and consumption, it is necessary to boost production, trying to successfully fulfill all the set norms for paddy and secondary crop products as outlined in yearly plans and the 5-year plan. Efforts must also be made to promote thrift in society in order to insure successful collection of the necessary quantity of grain.

Each cooperative, village, district and province must actively make the best use of manpower and land, strive to increase production and successfully solve the grain problem in order to meet its own grain requirements, and thereby greatly contribute to national construction. It is not our policy to concentrate on unit self-sufficiency without taking into account the potentials for crop specialization with regard to products of high economic value. Instead, localities are required to try to prevent even an inch of land from lying fallow and laborers from remaining idle in their efforts to sow rice and secondary food crops, and to use the most sophisticated methods of intensive cultivation.

As the district level is considered a basic economic unit for grain production and distribution and for fulfillment of the grain obligation to the state, it must firmly grasp and provide close guidance for production and distribution and the fulfillment of the obligations by all the cooperatives and villages concerned. It must formulate its own production and distribution plan. The district is also considered a main unit directly responsible for distributing materials for production and for organizing and promoting the collection and purchase of farm produce according to state policies.

In the south, our peasants, though not yet having set up cooperatives, have displayed high revolutionary spirit and have become well informed of state efforts to adopt all necessary policies and measures to promote increased production, improve the people's lives and build a prosperous and powerful country.

The peasants will be ready to fulfill their grain quota and sell their surplus grain if we know how to satisfactorily organize our collection and purchase activities with emphasis on fair and simple dealings. Under the leadership of the provinces concerned, the district--an echelon having direct control over villages and hamlets--must more satisfactorily carry out this important task. Good experiences have been obtained by many provinces and districts, including Minh Hai, Hau Giang, Song Be, Go Cong and elsewhere.

The grain task is a difficult one which must be satisfactorily carried out by the grass-roots-level with encouragement and full explanation by the local party organizations, administrative organs and mass organizations. It is also a political task because it requires conducting a propaganda drive to improve the peasants' revolutionary awareness, making them fully aware of their duties toward the cause of building and defending the country, so that they can unselfishly associate the interests of their families with those of the country. Activities of party organizations and party members will play an important part in the outcome of the grain task. Therefore, efforts must be made to increase activities involving guidance, propaganda, explanation and control and to have party members set examples in fulfilling the grain obligation.

#### PAPER REVEALS BORDER PROVINCE'S 5-YEAR PLAN GOALS

BK041147Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 3 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The newspaper TAY NINH, in a recent issue, reported that, as specified in the 5-year 1976-1980 plan, Tay Ninh Province should exploit the latent potentials of the small industry and handicraft sector to achieve self-sufficiency in grain in the coming few years and to increase grain output, measured in terms of paddy, to 730,000 tons by 1980. In regard to industrial crops, the province will strive to produce 1.3 million tons of sugarcane and 84,000 tons of peanuts. It will also produce 250,000 agricultural hand tools for agricultural production.

The paper added: To achieve these norms, it is necessary to use the combined strength of all echelons and sectors and to make full use of all existing small industry and handicraft potentials.

In regard to engineering, the province must have 286 blacksmith shops capable of producing 15,000 to 20,000 hand-operated agricultural tools and nearly 10,000 plowshares per year. The food processing sector will have 315 milling establishments capable of milling more than 150,000 tons of rice per year and some 140 manioc processing establishments capable of producing nearly 50,000 tons of manioc flour per year. The sugar production sector will build more than 160 refineries to produce 40,000 to 45,000 tons of sugar per year. The construction materials sector, with nearly 100 brick and tile kilns, will be able to produce 15 to 20 million bricks and 6 to 8 million tiles a year.

## VO VAN KIET VISITS NEW COLLECTIVES IN CU CHI DISTRICT

BK011112Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 27 Dec 77 BK

[Text] Recently Comrade Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Ho Chi Minh City party committee secretary, visited Binh My village to view the various activities carried out in the process of organizing the peasants into production collectives.

Binh My village in Cu Chi district is one of six pilot villages engaged in reorganizing production and developing agricultural production in the suburban districts of Ho Chi Minh City. Following a process of widespread explanation and motivation, more than 90 percent of the agricultural families in Binh My village have so far volunteered to undertake a collective way of living and have organized themselves into 17 production collectives.

The comrades in charge of Binh My village reported to Comrade Vo Van Kiet on the general situation and the propaganda and motivation activities aimed at organizing the peasants into production collectives throughout the village. The Binh My village party organization has forged a high spirit of determination and has exercised good leadership over the motivation of the masses.

While in Binh My village, Comrade Vo Van Kiet worked together with the standing committee of the Cu Chi district party committee. He then visited a production collective in Hau hamlet, Tan Thong Hoi village, Cu Chi district, and the Nhi Xuan state farm in Hoc Mon district and the Le Minh Xuan state farm in Binh Chanh district. In these areas, after reviewing their winter-spring production plans, the Ho Chi Minh City party committee secretary suggested that these localities learn from the experience acquired by Go Cong district, Tien Giang Province.

In Cu Chi district, Comrade Vo Van Kiet stressed: The experience acquired by Go Cong district has highlighted a very important problem--the guidance provided by the district level. The district must not only provide guidance for the villages, but must also provide direct and close guidance for each hamlet.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet urged the Cu Chi party committee to send personnel from the various villages in the district, especially Binh My village and the other villages which are satisfactorily conducting the movement to carry out a collective way of life, to a number of hamlets and villages in Go Cong district to exchange and acquire experience and to apply it to their localities.

## VO CHI CONG INSPECTS HAI HUNG AGRICULTURAL AREAS

BK011303Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Dec 77 BK

[Text] At the conclusion of this year's winter crop season, Hai Hung leads the northern provinces in terms of the cultivated area and the quality of crops. The province has grown more than 32,000 hectares of winter crops--an increase of nearly 10,000 hectares over last year which represents more than 30 percent of the province's cultivated area. Various types of winter crops in Hai Hung are developing favorably, and early crops such as watermelons and tomatoes are being harvested with fairly high yields.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and minister of agriculture, recently inspected and inquired about the process of production and the initial results of the winter crop season in Hai Hung Province.

Comrade Ngo Duy Dong, party Central Committee member and Hai Hung provincial party committee secretary, together with other comrade leaders in the province, reported to Comrade Vo Chi Cong on the experiences in providing guidance for the cultivation of the winter crops, particularly on the use of the "Nong Nghiep 1-A" short-term rice seedlings for transplanting in the 10th-month crop, thus creating conditions for expanding the area for cultivating winter crops on two-crop-per-year ricefields.

After hearing the comrade leaders of the provincial party committee report on the province's agricultural development, Vo Chi Cong visited the Thang Long cooperative in Kinh Mon district and the Ninh Thanh cooperative in Ninh Giang district, which have made great efforts in winter crop production. In the Thang Long and Ninh Thanh cooperatives, Vice Premier Vo Chi Cong visited the ricefields, talked with the peasants and listened attentively to the comrade leaders at the grassroots level report on their experience in providing guidance for winter crop production.

Cordially talking with the comrade leaders of the Hai Hung provincial party and people's committees, Vice Premier Vo Chi Cong acclaimed the province's correct and creative policies in determining progressive guidelines for this key agricultural province. Comrade Vo Chi Cong praised Hai Hung for boldly bringing the "Nong Nghiep 1-A" rice variety into production, for creating favorable conditions to expand the winter crop area and for opening new possibilities for the production of grain, food, agricultural export products, and raw materials in service of industry.

Vice Premier Vo Chi Cong urged the cadres and people in Hai Hung Province to strive to accelerate agricultural production and particularly to boost winter crop production in order to contribute together with the entire country to satisfactorily solving the grain problem as outlined in the resolution of the fourth party congress and the second party Central Committee plenum.

#### CORRECTION TO PHAM VAN DONG INTERVIEW ON BORDER ISSUE

The item entitled "Late Report: Pham Van Dong Interview on SRV-Cambodian Issue", published on page K 19 of the 4 January DAILY REPORT, should be corrected as follows:

Page K 20, third paragraph, the sentence beginning line four should read: "This dangerous policy is welcomed and encouraged by the imperialists and reactionaries in the world who nurture great ambitions in Southeast Asia."

#### BRIEFS

AFGHANISTAN AMBASSADOR--Hanoi Dec 25--Dr Mohammad Yasin Azim, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Afghanistan to Vietnam, today called on Premier Pham Van Dong. The prime minister had a cordial conversation with the Afghan diplomat. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 25 Dec 77 OW] Hanoi Dec 25--Dr Mohammad Yasin Azim, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Afghanistan to Vietnam, today called on Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly [NASC]. Present was Tran Dinh Tri, member of the NASC. Chairman Truong Chinh had a cordial talk with the Afghan ambassador. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 25 Dec 77 OW]

## AUSTRALIA TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH LIBYA

OW042106Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Australia is to establish diplomatic relations with Libya. The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Peacock, announced today that an exchange of diplomatic missions had been agreed. The missions will be at ambassadorial level.

Government officials in Canberra said the main reason for establishing diplomatic relations with Libya was trade. Australia is already involved in dry land farming projects in Libya and anticipates a growing market there for agricultural products, particularly wheat, live sheep, meat killed according to Moslem customs and agricultural machinery.

Officials said diplomatic links with Libya would also give Australia another listening post in the Middle East. At the moment Australia's interests in Libya are watched by the embassy in Cairo.

## SECOND FLIGHT OF VIETNAMESE REFUGEES REACHES MELBOURNE

OW010418Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] The second flight of Vietnamese refugees carrying 101 passengers arrived in Melbourne airport this morning. The flight is one of about seven scheduled to arrive from Malaysia before the end of January. All the refugees fled from south Vietnam during the past 4 months and have been camping on islands off the Malaysian coast.

A spokesman for the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs said the refugees will be taken to the Enterprise Hostel at Springvale. He said nearly all the people in the group have lived in major cities.

Those on the flight included about 20 children under 12, many teenagers and several pregnant women.

## MORE REFUGEES ARRIVE IN AUSTRALIA BY BOAT

OW021617Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The latest group of Vietnamese refugees to arrive in Australia by boat have said they did not know Australian immigration teams were in Southeast Asia helping refugees wishing to come to Australia. The 38 people, including 12 children, arrived in Darwin last night in a 23-meter cargo boat.

A spokesman for the refugees said they sailed from Vietnam on 9 December and reached the Malaysian coast 3 days later but were turned away. They were also escorted out of Singapore's territorial waters and, after assuring Indonesian officials they would not land, were given maps and fuel to reach Darwin.

They have now been taken to the East Arm quarantine station, and after health checks it is expected they will be flown to a southern capital city.

## RADIO CARRIES PRESIDENT SUHARTO'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS

BK040958Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1220 GMT 31 Dec 77 BK

[President Suharto's 31 December New Year's address--recorded]

[Summary] "On this solemn occasion I would like to extend to all Indonesians my best wishes for a happy New Year. To those of the Christian faith I extend my best wishes for a Merry Christmas. Let us hope that the Indonesian people will attain further success and more progress in 1978." In facing the new year, I will, as I have done for the last 10 years, convey my message and hopes to the Indonesian people and review our achievements and events during the past year.

"In the political field, on 2 May 1977 the Indonesian people succeeded in the important task of holding the second general elections in the New Order's 10 year-reign. As a result of the 1977 general elections we have succeeded in forming a new parliament and People's Consultative Assembly, which were inaugurated on 1 October 1977. The 1977 general elections and the formation of a new parliament and People's Consultative Assembly constitute another milestone in our efforts to foster democracy and constitutional life based on the 1945 Constitution.

"Regardless of whether or not we are satisfied with the outcome and procedures of the general elections, we must not underestimate the significance of the Indonesian people exercising their democratic rights to elect their representatives freely and by secret ballot. We must also remember that the procedures for the general elections were formulated according to a parliament-approved law.

"Regardless of whether or not we are satisfied with the composition of the People's Consultative Assembly, the parliament or the provincial assemblies, we must remember that following the provisions of the 1945 Constitution, the composition of the legislative assemblies was adopted according to law. We must strictly observe and obey this, because all of us are determined to build a sound democratic life and to strictly uphold the constitution. Failure to observe this would result in chaos.

"We may or may not be satisfied with other important problems. We may approve or disapprove of certain policies. We also may have differing opinions. But we must always remember not to allow differences to become sharp conflicts. Instead we have to find solutions in a brotherly spirit through consultations." In order to insure that everything proceeds in an orderly manner and without undue pressure, all opinions should be channeled through legal means in line with Pancasila democracy.

"Facts demonstrate and incidents occurring in the last few months in several large cities indicate that the situation has been inclined to drag. If this is allowed to continue it will create chaos in the community, shake national stability and endanger national unity and solidarity.

In this connection we must take serious note of the warning issued by the military, as voiced in the armed forces statement of 15 December, to prevent a prolongation of the situation, which none of us desires. "Let us all exercise restraint so that differences of opinion do not become sharp conflicts that could shatter national unity and upset national stability, because if this happens, then not only will development be impeded, but all we have achieved so far will be destroyed and all our efforts to raise the masses' living standards will be hampered."

As long as opinions are expressed through democratic and constitutional channels, democracy will be guaranteed and freedom of expression, exercised responsibly, will be respected.

In our effort to build a constitutional and democratic life, all Indonesian people must join efforts to insure that the People's Consultative Assembly can peacefully hold its plenary session in March 1978 and take correct decisions in line with the people's aspirations. "The People's Consultative Assembly 1978 session is very important because the future of the Indonesian people and the course of our national development will be decided there.

"Democracy and national development are inseparable. Freedom of expression and progress complement each other. Therefore let us develop them simultaneously and harmoniously.

"Fellow countrymen: The security situation in 1977 was stable and under control, although here and there a number of events required security agencies to exercise vigilance and preparedness. Closely related to this security problem was the release of 10,000 group B G-30-S/PKI detainees in December. This was another step forward in our efforts to settle one of our national problems.

"I stated in my address to parliament on 16 August that the settlement of G-30-S/PKI detainees would be continued and accelerated, if possible, so that we can free ourselves from one national burden--the G-30-S/PKI affair 12 years ago. Of course we implemented this policy with great vigilance, understanding and pride, on the basis of Pancasila. In this connection it is necessary to reassert that security, national stability, legal and humanitarian considerations were taken into account in releasing the G-30-S/PKI detainees.

"Fellow countrymen: In 1977 our independent and active foreign policy was positively implemented. As a member of ASEAN we actively took part in efforts to strengthen solidarity and to promote cooperation among ASEAN members. The ASEAN summit held in Kuala Lumpur last August as a followup to last year's Bali summit further strengthened the organization. Relations between ASEAN and other regional countries and organizations were solidified. For example, ASEAN and Japan are cooperating to develop ASEAN industrial projects, including a urea fertilizer plant in Indonesia.

"We have also made consistent efforts to further promote our relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with the Middle East. My recent visit to the Middle Eastern countries opened up new opportunities to expand economic development cooperation and deepened mutual understanding between the two sides. We are also maintaining active and positive relations and cooperation with neighboring countries such as Vietnam, Burma and Papua New Guinea on the basis of our independent and active foreign policy, mutual respect and noninterference. Likewise we continue to contribute our views to the nonaligned, OPEC and other countries.

"Fellow countrymen: Our national economic situation in general in 1977 remained under control and continued to grow, although we experienced a number of alarming disasters. Prolonged drought and the 'wereng' pest in various regions prevented us from attaining anticipated food production, particularly rice. There were also food shortages in a number of regencies as a result of drought. But thanks to our sincere efforts to overcome these disasters, the situation has not become worse.

"Compared with last year, we not only maintained but even strengthened economic stability. Commodity prices in general, particularly of the nine essential goods, remained stable. The rate of inflation in 1977 was 11.82 percent, down from the 14.2 percent in 1976. Our foreign exchange reserves continued to accumulate thanks to increased exports in 1977. Development of physical projects continued according to plan and appropriated funds.

Various large and small projects in the economic, social, cultural and other sectors were completed in 1977. The development of vital projects such as the fourth Pusri fertilizer plant in Palembang, the liquefied natural gas project in East Kalimantan, the nickel mining plant in South Sulawesi, the oil refinery in Sorong and the first stage of the Cilegon steel mill has been completed and these projects have begun production. Likewise many other projects--such as communication and irrigation infra-structures, social facilities such as school buildings, hospitals, drinking waterworks and so forth--have been inaugurated. These show continuing development and national economic growth. In fact our development activities covered not only the economic sector but also the social and cultural sectors. These activities are being further promoted every year.

"In 1977, for example, the Indonesian people were quite happy with and proud of their activities in the literary and cultural sectors. A national jamboree was held in Sibolangit in North Sumatra, a Koran reading contest was held in Manado where the majority of the people are Christians, and the ninth national sports week was held in Jakarta. We are proud of the achievements of the Indonesian team at the recent Southeast Asian games in Kuala Lumpur. These achievements should encourage us to attain greater successes in the days ahead.

"My brief description of our achievements clearly shows that development activities have progressed. Nevertheless we must realize that progress made and achievements scored are inadequate in meeting national needs and solving national problems. It is impossible to eliminate social shortcomings with these achievements. Poverty, ignorance, a gap between the rich and poor, and a lack of social justice still exist."

For this reason we must continue our efforts to further promote development. We still have to work hard and use our knowledge to gradually minimize shortcomings and social problems.

"It is in this framework that the government has always tried to adjust existing policies to our needs and capabilities. A broader segment of the public should take part in development so that more people will enjoy its fruits."

The capabilities of the less fortunate and the economically weak must be improved, their income increased and their standard of living raised. "For this purpose I made various important decisions at the plenary cabinet meeting held 3 days ago in conjunction with the coming new year, a year that should be full of hope. The decisions were taken in view of the gradual improvement of our economy.

"In the area of credits new policies making it easier for economically weak and small-scale traders to obtain credits have been adopted. At the same time these policies will promote exports and accelerate domestic industry. Cooperative bodies in the villages, managed by the villagers themselves, will be given new incentives to stimulate productivity. The villagers will be encouraged to engage in agriculture, cattle breeding, fishery, plantations, trade, handicrafts and so forth for their own benefit."

New opportunities are also being given to indigenous entrepreneurs to handle domestic trade, a role which foreign companies had to transfer to them as of today by law. The government has taken steps to open more opportunities and give incentives to enable the economically weak to stand up. These efforts will succeed only if the community takes part with a greater sense of responsibility, a high sense of dedication and a strong determination."

We must be aware that there are still shortcomings and deviations in development which require correction in order for us to attain greater success. "It was for this purpose that in 1977 we intensified our efforts to make corrections within the government and society by launching the 'Operation Order' campaign.

Let us do our best in our respective fields to carry out this campaign to insure success in development so that all of us can lead a peaceful life, both materially and spiritually. "With that spirit and determination, let us face 1978 in a peaceful atmosphere full of solidarity and a brotherly spirit to carry out our national tasks which, among other things, include insuring that the 1978 People's Consultative Assembly general meeting, the implementation of the final year of the second 5-year development plan and preparations for the third 5-year development plan will all be successful."

In 1977 we overcame various difficulties. We had various apprehensions. But on the other hand, we also recorded achievements.

"The year 1978 is a year full of hope. Let us enter this new year with new determination and new spirit. Let us foster our unity and work shoulder to shoulder to continue our development so that we can enjoy greater progress, welfare and justice."

May God bless the Indonesian people in their struggle to successfully carry out national development. Once again I wish you a happy New Year and success.

#### INDONESIA DRAFTING TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SRV

BK041412Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 4 Jan 78 FK

[Text] Indonesia will soon formulate a draft Indonesia-SRV trade agreement to replace the trade agreement concluded between the two countries in 1957.

Foreign Minister ad interim Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said in Jakarta today that the director general of foreign economic, social and cultural relations has been instructed to immediately study the contents of the joint communique issued at the end of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh's official visit to Indonesia at the end of last month.

Meanwhile the acting foreign minister today met with members of his staff to discuss the followup to the Vietnamese foreign minister's goodwill visit. Commenting on the Cambodian-Vietnamese conflict, the foreign minister said that Indonesia hopes that the conflict can be solved in an amicable manner through discussions for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia in the interest of development.

#### BRIEFS

INDONESIA-SYRIA TRADE PROTOCOL--Indonesian Ambassador to Syria Hadji Zainal Arifin Usman and Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi have exchanged notes in Damascus on extending the trade protocol between the two countries into 1978. The trade agreement between the two countries was concluded in March 1976 in Damascus. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 29 Dec 77 BK]

DRY COPPER ORE--Bandung, Dec 29--The production of dry copper ore increased to 223,301 tons in 1976 compared with 201,273 tons in the previous year, a spokesman of the Mining Ministry announced here recently. A copper mine in Erstberg contains an estimated 33 million tons of copper ore. Erstberg copper mining projects are located about 3,460-m above sea-surface in Irian Jaya. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0940 GMT 29 Dec 77 BK]

## MALAYSIA

## SRV'S NGUYEN DUY TRINH CONTINUES VISIT

## Tours Rubber Institute

BK041350Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpt] The visiting Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh, was this evening briefed on the setup of the Rubber Research Institute [RRI] at Sungai (Bilung) in Kuala Lumpur. The director of the RRI, Haji (Ani Arub), briefed the minister on various aspects of rubber plantation, research and developing the rubber industry.

Mr Trinh visited the Rubber Technology Center at the institute. The minister was also given the opportunity to tap a rubber tree in conjunction with his visit to the institute.

## Trade Agreement To Be Signed

OW042032Y Paris AFP in English 1954 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur, Jan 4 (AFP)--A trade agreement between Vietnam and Malaysia is expected to be signed here tomorrow (Thursday), Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Rithauddeen announced here last night. The agreement would provide for direct trade between state-run Vietnamese and Malaysian trading corporations and also pave the way for shipping and air services.

The framework of the agreement was finalised during a 3-hour meeting between a visiting Vietnamese delegation headed by Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and a Malaysian team headed by Tengku Rithauddeen.

The Malaysian foreign minister told newsmen after the meeting that the agreement would be signed by Mr Trinh and Deputy Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Bim Mohamed, who was named the new minister of trade and industry in a cabinet reshuffle announced by Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn on New Year's Day.

## Radio on Visit's Importance

BK041404Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0850 GMT 4 Jan 78 BK

## [Commentary]

[Text] In the past 18 months, Malaysia and Vietnam have been moving closer to each other. The way was paved by the visit of the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, Mr Phan Hien, when he was in Kuala Lumpur in the middle of 1976; and early last year, Malaysia's foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail, made a trip to Hanoi as a follow up. Following that, further contacts were made between the two countries with the visit of a Vietnamese trade delegation to Kuala Lumpur last November.

The growing links between the two countries will no doubt be enhanced further during the current visit of the Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Duy Trinh, who is the highest ranking member of the Hanoi government to visit Malaysia since the two countries established diplomatic relations.

Ties between the two countries have reached the stage where it is now possible for Kuala Lumpur and Hanoi to sign a trade agreement and effect the promotion of closer economic cooperation. The broad outlines of such an agreement were in fact looked into and discussed at the time when the Vietnamese trade delegation was here. By tomorrow, it is expected that Malaysia and Vietnam would have reached agreement over the trade pact, leading to its formal signing.

The trade agreement would certainly open up positive avenues of cooperation mutually beneficial to both countries; and as far as Malaysia is concerned, the agreement would allow Kuala Lumpur to assist Vietnam in its reconstruction efforts, especially in the rehabilitation of its rubber industry. In fact, such an offer has already been made, and a team of experts was sent to Vietnam last September to look into the needs of its rubber industry.

The rubber mission feels that Malaysia, being a leader in rubber technology, is well placed to help Vietnam reinforce and improve its rubber research activities in its rehabilitation program. If any request is made for such assistance during the visit of Mr Trinh, Malaysia will undoubtedly give its fullest cooperation.

In the field of trade there is the possibility of Malaysia selling primary and manufactured products to Vietnam. In any event, there will be no need for Vietnam to buy Malaysian products through third countries, thereby boosting the trade which presently stands at only 0.1 percent of their total trade.

The visit of Mr Trinh to Malaysia, apart from strengthening economic cooperation, is also politically significant in that it is part of a constant dialog among leaders of Southeast Asia to promote understanding in the region. Such a sentiment has been expressed by Malaysia's Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. His feelings have also been endorsed by Mr Trinh himself. In his own words: It is quite possible for Vietnam and Malaysia to coexist in peace and friendship despite having different social systems.

While Vietnam has so far confined its relations with ASEAN countries to bilateral bases, it is to be hoped that Mr Trinh's swing through Southeast Asia will also lead to better ties with the organization--ASEAN--which stands for regional economic cooperation and the promotion of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

#### MINISTER VISITS INDONESIA TO EXPLAIN POSITION ON CONCORDE

BK041431Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The minister of communications, Tan Sri Manickavasagam, left for Jakarta today to brief his Indonesian counterpart, Professor Emil Salim, on a number of developments pertaining to communications matters in the region. Chief among these developments would be Malaysia's stand on the Concorde issue.

Tan Sri Manickavasagam said as Malaysia was the chairman of a Committee on Communications Matters for the ASEAN region, he would explain Malaysia's stand in refusing to allow the Concorde to overfly Malaysian airspace. He said Malaysia's stand on the matter remained the same.

#### SINGAPORE

#### STRAITS TIMES ON CAMBODIAN CONFLICTS WITH SRV, THAILAND

BK031320Y Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Jan 78 p 12 BK

[Editorial: "Bitter Differences"]

[Text] One thing the Cambodians can be said to have suffered from as a result of their long, and in places open, border is an acute sense of vulnerability to incursions. Wedged in between two dominant neighbours, each with a population six or seven times bigger than its own, the Cambodians have always been extremely sensitive of their independence and wary of their bigger neighbours.

Lately there has been an almost obsessive preoccupation with maintaining Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity on the part of the present communist rulers who have not ceased to remind their people to be vigilant against their enemies and to defend their "rightful and historical borders."

For the past 12 months, the Cambodians have, to the bafflement of the outside world, been engaged in bloody border clashes not only with the Thai to their north, but also with the Vietnamese. Conflicts with the latter have centred mainly along the poorly demarcated Mekong Delta frontier where traditionally the peoples of the two countries are to be found on either side of the border. Observers have attributed early clashes which flared up almost immediately after the American pullout to Khmer Rouge troops pursuing Cambodian refugees who had fled across the border to Vietnam, and to Vietnamese troops chasing their own anticommunist rebels across the Cambodian border. But the latest accusation by Cambodia of penetration by Vietnamese troops deep into Cambodian territory and their plundering huge quantities of rice, would seem to place the onus for the latest incursions on its neighbours. Their differences are so complicated and deep-seated, some going back into history, that it is hard to see how any definitive solution could be arrived at in the foreseeable future.

#### VOMR EDITORIAL STRESSES PEOPLE'S VICTORIES

OW032157Y Voice of the Malayan Revolution [Clandestine] in Mandarin to Malaysia and Singapore 1515 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Editorial: "Work Ceaselessly and Unremittingly to Win New Victories"]

The year 1977 was a year in which the people of our country won momentous victories. Last year the Malayan liberation army, under the correct leadership of the MCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Chin Peng and with the strong support of the revolutionary masses of all nationalities, fought bravely, broke through the enemy's many large-scale military encirclements and suppressions, smashed all counterrevolutionary conspiracies of the enemy and its agents, and won greater victories than 1976.

Our army engaged the enemy in 127 battles and wiped out more than 520 enemy troops, including 503 puppet army officers and men and policemen and 21 lackeys and spies for the enemy troops. These enemies were guilty of the most heinous crimes. Our army also seized a number of weapons, munitions and other military materials.

In 1977 our army engaged the enemy in various types of warfare and mobilized the masses still more extensively. More people than before, particularly the working masses in the countryside, were mobilized and organized. As a result relations between our party and army and the broad masses were closer than ever before and the revolutionary force was further strengthened.

In repeated tests of strength with the enemy we further consolidated and expanded our revolutionary base areas and guerrilla zones. The revolutionary armed struggle continued to surge ahead.

Inspired by the successful development of the armed struggle the revolutionary mass movements surged forward. In the past year the workers' struggle for pay raises, improvements in working conditions and protection of basic rights are vigorously developed.

Incomplete statistics show that by the end of November more than 160,000 workers and salaried office personnel had participated in strikes or other types of struggles, an increase of nearly 100,000 persons over 1976. In addition, more than 200,000 workers on large rubber plantations staged a strike on 2 November against exploitation and oppression by big landlords and plantation owners. The vast majority of peasants, some working people, participants in land development projects and fishermen arose against the plunder and oppression of the big landlords, bureaucrat-capitalists and imperialist monopolists.

The movement for free development has surged forward throughout the country. The struggle to defend land, demand land deeds, and demand the writing off of debts and the private selling of produce has continuously been heightened. The struggle to oppose exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous fees, demand a reduction in prices, oppose the pollution of rivers and protect fishermen's rights and safety has developed everywhere.

Students and intellectuals at home and abroad, under difficult circumstances, have continued to struggle by various methods. Peddlers and merchants have launched a struggle to protect their personal interests. Impoverished residents in urban and rural areas have arisen against forced migration and for freedom to choose their own residences. The struggle by people of all nationalities for equality and against discrimination and oppression has continuously surged forward. People from all strata have furiously condemned the reactionary regime for cruelly persecuting political prisoners and strongly demanded their release. Thus the revolutionary mass movement is surging forward rapidly and vehemently. The development of the revolutionary mass movement has favorably supported the people's armed struggle and dealt imperialism and its lackeys a telling blow.

In the past year, heavily attacked by the revolutionary army and people, the crises of the Hussein and Lee Kuan Yew cliques have worsened. These cliques have found the going tougher and tougher. In order to alleviate their failure they have increasingly resorted to using the internal security ordinance, framed charges against the people in an unbridled way and fiercely persecuted them. Even members of the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie who do not agree with the cliques' flagrant fascist deeds have been persecuted. These perverse actions reflect the clique's extreme isolation. To cover up their feebleness and incapacity the cliques fabricated "retractions" and "self-confessions" in an attempt to divert people from the proper path.

Ignoring the people's denunciation and opposition by professors, lawyers and intellectuals the Hussein clique has pushed enforcement of the "1975 regulations governing the discipline of college faculty members" and schemed to revise the "1976 ordinance on legal professionals" to more atrociously persecute people in all strata, including college professors and lawyers. Their flagrant fascist deeds have been boycotted and condemned by lawyers and college faculty members. These facts vividly show that the reactionary regime's fascist rule always goes against the people's will.

Over the past few years internal bickering and rivalry have taken place within the reactionary ruling class with each side trying to outwit the other. The National Front under the control of the Hussein clique has been racked by disunity and endless bickering. When the Hussein faction launched its struggle against the Harun faction, Rahman and Sabah's Mustapha colluded each other to strengthen their counterattack in an attempt to stage a comeback.

The separatist tendency of the Sarawak reactionary powerholders is also increasingly clear and they have had one problem after another. The Hussein clique has strengthened its control over all participants in the National Front. After the defeat of its scheme to subvert the Pan Malaysian Islamic Party the Hussein clique tyrannically expelled the party from the National Front. These facts demonstrate that the Hussein clique's ruling position has become even more unstable.

In the finance and economy fields the reactionary ruling clique, which relies on loans and import of imperialist capital, is also beset with crises. Recently the director of Lee Kuan Yew's Economic Research Center had to confess: Singapore's economic prospects have shown many negative signs. He also revealed that 70 percent of Singapore's transport workers still have a monthly income of less than U.S. \$160. This proves that the so-called "economic boom," "per capita income reaching U.S. \$2,500" and so on and so forth bragged about by the Lee Kuan Yew clique are pure lies.

The Hussein clique's new economic policy is the bureaucratic bourgeoisie's policy to rob the people, either by force or by trick, while colluding with imperialism. Under the rule of the Hussein and Lee Kuan Yew cliques, inflation has become increasingly serious, wages have been lowered, more people have lost their jobs, and working people have been increasingly impoverished. In order to ease crises and end difficulties, the reactionary ruling cliques have expanded their army and police and colluded with each other. They also signed separate bilateral agreements with the Thai and Indonesian reactionaries to jointly suppress the liberation struggle of the people of our country and North Kalimantan.

They have exerted every effort to attract foreign capital and beg for loans to carry out their plan for economic plunder and military expansion. The Hussein clique's 1978 budget for defense and for so-called "public security" reached M\$2,345 million, an increase of more than M\$220 million over 1977. The reactionary ruling clique shifted the increasingly heavy burden of its debt onto our country's working people. The clique's piratic deeds are deepening the contradictions between itself and the people of our country and will inevitably trigger more widespread and stronger resistance among the people throughout the country.

In the international sphere, the situation has also become more and more favorable for the revolutionary struggle of our country's people.

Since the gang of four were smashed, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by their own wise leader Chairman Hua, have held high the great banner of Chairman Mao, kept to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, grasped the key link of class struggle and run the country well and gained magnificent success in socialist revolution and construction. A new leap-forward is developing. The dictatorship of the proletariat is being further consolidated.

The proletariat and the oppressed nations and people throughout the world have fought bravely and have vehemently battered the old world. The international struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, with the people of the Third World as the main force, has vigorously developed, dealing imperialism, social imperialism and the reactionaries a still heavier blow. The revolutionary armed struggle of all people in the Southeast Asian countries has continuously surged forward.

Capitalist imperialism and social-imperialism are facing worsening crises and all the basic contradictions in the world are becoming more intensified daily. The two superpowers are confronted with the counterattacks launched with daily increasing strength by the Third World and people of various countries.

Their schemes of aggression and expansion have suffered repeated setbacks, but their imperialist character will never change. The two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States--are stepping up their contention for hegemony in the world and constantly escalating their arms race. Therefore, the factors for war are growing. At the same time the factors for revolution are also growing as the people of various countries are continuing to develop their revolutionary strength. Soviet and U.S. imperialism will meet their doom sooner if they dare to start a world war.

Recalling the significant victories we have won and seeing the changing revolutionary situation, which is becoming better and better, we are full of confidence in our bright future. At the same time we have also seen that the Hussein clique, the Lee Kwan Yew clique and their imperialist masters, not reconciled to their defeats, will inevitably wage a desperate struggle. Therefore, there are still serious difficulties lying on our road ahead, but they are surmountable. While joyfully celebrating the new year we should rally still more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Chin Peng, carry forward the fine style of work of forming close ties with the masses and the glorious tradition of fighting bravely and struggle to fulfill the fighting tasks set forth in the 26 April statement. In the base areas and guerrilla zones we should further mobilize the masses, develop and strengthen the people's armed forces, adhere to the policy of active defense, fight well battles of various types and wipe out more enemies. In the enemy-controlled areas we should seriously sum up our experience and implement the policy of concealing and consolidating our urban strength. We should take various actions to mobilize the masses at various grassroots levels in a widespread way, carry out active mass struggles to achieve rational, beneficial and limited objectives and deal still heavier blows to the enemy.

The whole party and army as well as the revolutionary people throughout the country: Unite, actively develop the revolutionary armed struggle, launch the revolutionary mass movement in a big way and work ceaselessly and unremittingly to win still greater victories!

#### REVOLUTIONARY ARMYMEN WIN 'SIGNIFICANT' VICTORIES in 1977

OW022037Y Voice of the Malayan Revolution [Clandestine] in Mandarin to Malaysia and Singapore 1330 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Excerpts] In 1977 the revolutionary army and people, implementing the CPM's correct line and general and specific policies fought courageously and won significant victories. In 1977 the enemies intensified their counterrevolutionary double-dealing maneuvers in an attempt to block the advance of the revolutionary army and people and extinguish the flame of revolutionary armed struggle. The enemies launched successive attacks on our revolutionary base areas and guerrilla areas.

In 1977 the various groups, shock units and mobile detachments of our army and the militia units in various localities, operating under the firm leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Chin Peng and with the all-out support of the broad masses, won greater victories than in 1976. The revolutionary army and people carried out 127 military operations, crushed enemy offensives and strengthened their forces in 1977. They made new and greater contributions to the development of the armed struggle.

During those 127 military operations our army wiped out more than 520 enemy personnel. Of that total, 503 were army troops and policemen, including 6 officers, who were either killed or wounded. In addition, 21 enemy lackeys who had committed heinous crimes were exterminated. Our army captured a number of enemy weapons and equipment and destroyed five enemy army motor vehicles and bulldozers.

In 1977 our army crushed one enemy military offensive after another, dealt heavy blows at the enemy both politically and militarily and further consolidated and expanded our base areas and guerrilla zones. The combined offensive from 4 July through 10 August launched by Malaysian and Thai reactionaries on our revolutionary base areas in the border regions was the largest in recent years. During the offensive the 20,000 enemy troops made very fierce assaults but their offensive ended in a very disgraceful defeat when our army dealt them powerful blows. During the 30-day struggle against enemy encirclement our army employed active defense tactics and wiped out more than 60 enemy troops. The enemy's fanatic bombing raids and blockades failed to inflict any losses on our army.

During that struggle against enemy encirclement, the revolutionary people of various nationalities defied enemy intimidation, persecution and deception, refused to work for the enemy, fought alongside our army and contributed to victory in the struggle against enemy encirclement. The broad masses have been further tempered in the course of struggle and army-people unity has been greatly strengthened.

The repeated successes made by our army in crushing enemy military offensives and the military operations carried out by our mobile forces in Selangor, Malacca, Johore and Pahang have inspired people of all nationalities throughout the country and greatly enhanced their fighting courage and confidence in winning victories.

In 1977 our army overcame various difficulties, planted mines in widespread areas and achieved good results.

The enemies, not reconciled to their defeat, are struggling fanatically. They are further expanding the strength of their puppet army and police, improving their arms and equipment, and stepping up savage military suppression of the people. They are trying to boost the morale of the puppet army and police by raising the latter's pay and by other means. They are stepping up political deception in an attempt to undermine the unity of the people of all nationalities and the unity of revolutionary armymen and shake the people's revolutionary determination.

Nevertheless, the enemies' despicable schemes are bound to fail. The revolutionary armymen and people, recalling significant past victories, are filled with revolutionary pride and are determined to rally still more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Chin Peng, persist in active defense, conduct various types of battles, wipe out more enemy forces and constantly push the armed struggle forward.

## FIRST SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OWO50506Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0418 GMT 5 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Manila, Jan 5 (AFP)--The Soviet Union and the Philippines affirmed their mutual desire for peace and closer relations when the first Soviet ambassador to this country today presented his credentials to President Ferdinand Marcos.

In ceremonies at the Malacanang presidential palace, Ambassador Valerian Vladimirovich Mikhaylov pledged to work for the strengthening of Soviet-Philippine relations "in the spirit of friendship and mutually beneficial peaceful cooperation." He cited the "peace-loving nature" of the Soviet foreign policy and expressed his government's desire to cooperate with other nations on the basis of peaceful coexistence and respect for each other's sovereign rights.

Welcoming this, President Marcos said the Philippines embraced the same principles and desired to expand relations including trade exchanges with the socialist world.

Without specifically naming People's China, the government radio, which broadcast the ceremonies, recalled the USSR and the Philippines opened diplomatic ties in 1976 a year after the Philippines established similar ties "with another foreign power."

## ARMY CAPTURES MOSLEM REBEL CAMP IN BASILAN

OWO41357Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Zamboanga City, Philippines, Jan. 4 (AFP)--Government forces Tuesday captured and dismantled a Moslem rebel camp in the war-torn southern Philippine island of Basilan after heavy resistance, authorities here said today. The South Command based in this major seaport city, 800 kms, (500 miles) south of Manila, said the army troopers overcame the resistance put up by the Moro National Liberation Front guerrillas who abandoned their posts Tuesday. The capture of the camp was the first major military action reported by the authorities after a year-end lull in the five-year-old Mindanao war.

The soldiers, after clearing the insurgent camp in the Tipo-Tipo district of the coastal town of Tuburan on Basilan, 900 kms, (560 miles) south of here, dismantled the complex and burned shacks and structure to the ground. Authorities said quantity of firearms, ammunition, homemade landmines, documents and personal belongings were seized from the rebel lair located in a forested area of Tipo-Tipo.

The command said the capture of the insurgent lair was a big blow to the guerrilla activity in Basilan and added it would not be surprising if peace feelers for the rebels' surrender were made soon. Authorities said the command, in line with President Ferdinand Marcos' policy of reconciliation, was ready to grant amnesty to any dissident who wished to surrender and yield his firearm to the government.

South Command chief, Rear Adm. Romula Espaldon, said that with the dismantling of the guerrilla lair, the rebel threat to the peace and order in the Zamboanga Peninsula had been eliminated.

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